

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS
OF THE
CITY GOVERNMENT OF HALIFAX,
NOVA SCOTIA.
FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1861-62.



HALIFAX :
PRINTED BY COMPTON & CO.
1862.

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GOVERNMENT
OF THE
CITY OF HALIFAX.
1861-2.

MAYOR.
PHILIP CARTERET HILL, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

WARD No. 1.—JOHN DUGGAN,
WM. COMPTON,
PETER IMLAY.

“ 2.—JOHN D. NASH,
JOHN McCULLOCH,
WILLIAM DUNBAR.

“ 3.—JAMES DUGGAN,
WM. ACKHURST,
JOHN EGAN.

“ 4.—W. H. PALLISTER,
W. J. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL TRENAMAN,

“ 5.—R. T. ROOME,
EDWARD LEAHY,
JEREMIAH CONWAY,

“ 6.—JOSEPH JENNINGS,
JOSEPH KAYE,
M. H. RICHEY, Esquires.

RECORDER—WM. SUTHERLAND, Esq.
TREASURER—LAWRENCE HARTSHORNE, Esq.
CITY CLERK—JOHN L. CRAGG, Esq.
CITY MARSHAL—GARRETT COTTER.

COMMITTEES.

Public Accounts.—Aldermen Ackhurst (Chairman), Nash, and Pallister.

Common.—Aldermen Trenaman (Chairman), McCulloch, Jennings, Leahy.

Cemetery.—Aldermen Jennings (Chairman), Coleman, Imlay.

City Prison.—Aldermen Richey (Chairman), John Duggan, Nash, Jas. Duggan, Coleman, Conway.

City Property.—Aldermen Ackhurst (Chairman), Dunbar, John Duggan, Trenaman, Leahy, Jennings.

Streets.—Aldermen Jas. Duggan, McCulloch, Kaye.

Laws and Privileges.—Aldermen Richey (Chairman), Compton, Dunbar, Ackhurst, Coleman, Roome.

Tenders.—Aldermen Conway, (Chairman), John Duggan, Kaye.

Hacks and Trucks.—Aldermen Compton (Chairman), Pallister, Imlay, Egan.

City Hospital.—Aldermen Compton (Chairman), Roome, Egan.

City Rates and Road Taxes.—Aldermen Nash (Chairman), Jas. Duggan, Conway.

Internal Health.—Aldermen Roome (Chairman), Compton, Egan.

(Extract from Minutes of City Council.)

Resolved, That the Report of His Worship the Mayor, with the Reports of the various Committees, be printed in pamphlet form, for the information of the citizens.

Passed unanimously.

A true extract.

JOHN L. CRAGG,
City Clerk.

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MAYOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

IN many of the cities on this continent, the law requires the Mayor to publish an annual report of the condition of the various departments of the City Government. No such law exists in Halifax; but I have thought the practice to be of so useful a character that I have not waited for the obligation of a statute to follow the example of the cities referred to, more particularly as I believe the publication of such a report by one of my predecessors in office, Henry Pryor, Esq., met with the general approval of the citizens.

The reports of the several departments which follow, will well repay a careful perusal; they have been taken, not so much with regard to the dates of their original presentation to the Council, as to their general bearing upon the branches of the civic affairs to which they refer.

Within the past two years some material changes have taken place in the most important branches of the municipal government.

From the date of the incorporation of the city to the year 1861, the street service had been provided for by statute labor or its equivalent, a road tax; and the expenditure on this most important branch

of the public service was ordinarily limited by the amount of such tax. The collection and expenditure of this tax were conducted by a department holding a very anomalous position in reference to the City Council, being indeed almost independent of it; and the whole organization of this department was cumbersome in the extreme, and fitted only for the requirements of a rural township, for which indeed it was originally intended. In the year 1861 the City Council appointed a committee to revise the whole system, who, after careful consideration, made a report, which afterwards became law, recommending the entire sweeping away of the old system, and the substitution of that which now prevails; the road tax was abolished, and the street service is now provided for out of the general revenues of the city, to such an amount as the City Council may deem proper. A committee, responsible to the Council, is appointed and charged with the duty of *making* and *repairing* the streets, sidewalks, and sewers. Previously to 1861 there was no officer or committee to whom was specially assigned the duty of sweeping, cleaning and watering the streets, removing ashes, &c., from the premises of the citizens, and other similar sanitary measures. The Superintendent of Streets was in the habit of detailing a few of the men in his employment to this service from time to time as he could spare them from his principal duty of making or repairing streets, but this was necessarily a partial and defective proceeding at the best. By the act of 1861, however, a committee, known as the Internal Health Committee, are appointed annually,

who are specially charged with these duties, and a grant is made to them from the general revenues of the city, as in the case of the street committee. That this division of labor has been productive of benefit to both branches, the improved condition of the streets, both in their construction and cleanliness, may be confidently appealed to.

By the same report it was also recommended to lay down brick or stone sidewalks on terms believed to be equitable and reasonable as between the city and owner of property; the owner was called on to find the materials, and the city was to be at the expense of laying them down; and as the sidewalks are a permanent benefit, and not merely for the convenience of the present generation, it was proposed to spread the cost of such construction over a series of years and raise the money by the issue of debentures payable in twenty years. This also became law, and the improvement already made in the appearance of the city, and the substantial comfort of the inhabitants, can also, it is believed, be appealed to with confidence by the City Council, in proof of the wisdom of the measure.

The street committee have also, in the exercise of the powers conferred on them, inaugurated a new mode of constructing sewers; having in every case where practicable, since the passing of the Act, caused circular sewers of brick and cement, on the most approved modern principles, to be built, instead of the old fashioned stone sewers. The brick sewers are not only far more self-cleansing, and therefore less liable to obstructions, but in point of expense contrast favorably with those

constructed of stone. They have also been built with a view to their eventually forming parts of a general system of sewerage, which can not, since the compulsory introduction of water into every house, be delayed many years longer. I would, however, venture to suggest that whenever such a measure is undertaken, the principle already referred to in speaking of the sidewalks as a permanent improvement, should be applied to this case, and that the whole expense should not be laid upon the present generation, but that those coming after us, who will derive as much benefit as ourselves, should bear a portion of the cost.

Were this principle applied at once, a large reduction would be effected in the annual expenditure of the city, as the interest only, and not the principal as at present, of the cost of the sewers being constructed, would have to be provided.

Owing to the importance of the subject, and the amount of information contained in them, two reports of the Street Committee are appended, to which, as also to that of the Internal Health Committee, I would refer for fuller information on these points.

Within the period already referred to, the modern improvement of steam fire engines has been adopted, after mature deliberation by the City Council, and the sending of a committee to the United States, to witness the practical working of the new system, and to ascertain as far as possible the particular style, principle and weight of engines most likely to suit the local circumstances of Halifax, which in many respects, but especially its steep hills, differs

from many American cities; although costing a large sum in the purchase, and attended with a considerable annual expense in paying for the services of engineers, firemen, fuel, &c., yet it may be confidently affirmed that the advantages of steam over human labor are so immeasurable that no taxpayer will refuse his cordial sanction to the introduction of this great modern improvement. For the general state of the Fire Department, I would refer to the Report of the Chairman of Firewards hereto appended.

In immediate connexion with this subject, I would call the attention of the Council to the Report of the Chairman of Commissioners of Water Supply. It will be perceived that the Commissioners propose to reserve the new 24-inch pipe for fire purposes as exclusively as possible; and in order to promote this object, they contemplate placing at the most eligible points throughout the city, new fire plugs to the number of eighty. Whatever views may be entertained of the expediency of the purchase of the Water Works by the City, it must be admitted that in this view, so large an additional number of fire plugs, supplied by a main of enormous capacity, cannot fail to be an important addition to the means of protecting the city from the ravages of fire.

It may not be out of place to mention here, that it is hoped from this source to obtain important aid in abating the nuisance of dust, at a comparatively trifling cost. The existence of dust in such immense quantities ready to be whirled in blinding clouds by every breeze, is a serious drawback to the comfort of the citizens as well as a positive pecu-

niary loss of no trifling amount. The Internal Health Committee have directed their attention during the past season to this subject, and have already made some advances towards remedying the evil, for which the thanks of the community are due them ; and should they in another year complete the work and thoroughly abate the plague of 'dust,' they will have accomplished an improvement second perhaps to no other in promoting the health and comfort of citizens and improving the value of their property.

I would call attention to the Reports of the City Marshal and Captain of the Night Watch ; that these departments are in an efficient state, and that the Marshall and Captain discharge their respective duties ably and faithfully will be admitted by every member of the Council, and I am happy to add my testimony to the fact. Whether a re-organization of the whole Police Force, and blending the Day and Night Police into one body, the members of which shall be liable to serve night or day, as they may be ordered, would not be better than the present system of having two distinct forces, under two distinct heads, is a subject for the consideration of the Council, or rather, in the first instance, of a Committee, already appointed, and whose report no doubt will greatly assist the Council in arriving at a correct judgment on this important head. Until, however, such a change is sanctioned by the Council and the law altered to enable it to be carried out, the present system must be continued ; and although susceptible of improvement in the mode suggested, it will no doubt be sufficient, as it has

been in times past, to protect the persons and property of the citizens, which I think I may confidently state are as safe in the City of Halifax as in any city of Europe or America.

Among the minor improvements effected within the past two years, I may mention the abolition of the barbarous custom of employing climbing boys to sweep chimnies which had previously prevailed, and substituting the use of improved modern machinery; this change, I believe, not only meets the approval of the humane, but has been found to be advantageous in its practical operation, and is attended with no cost to the rate-payers.

It is an opinion, which is gaining ground in the present day, that "gas" is itself a valuable police; the City Council recognizing the truth embodied in this opinion, have added during the past two years considerably to the number of lamp posts in the streets; thus, as they believe, adding to the security of life and property, and materially promoting the comfort of the citizens, at a small cost to the tax-payers.

The re-painting of the obliterated names of the Streets, and re-numbering the houses, may appear to be a matter of small importance, but it has added largely to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, and well repays the moderate cost of effecting it.

With regard to the other departments of the City Government, I can only refer to the Reports of the respective Committees, which afford every information on the several heads embraced in them. Those Committees give a large portion of their time and

attention gratuitously to the public service, and any degree of efficiency or improvement visible in them are due to those gentlemen and the subordinate officers under their direction.

I cannot, however, conclude these remarks, without earnestly calling the attention of the Council and the citizens at large, to the crying necessity for the establishment of a Juvenile Reformatory in this city. Hardly a week or a day has elapsed since I was elected to the office of Mayor, that has not brought with it some urgent claim for such an institution ; juvenile offenders of both sexes are constantly brought before the Police Court, charged with thefts and other similar offences, who ought not, either for their own sakes, or for that of justice, to be dismissed unpunished, and yet the only alternative is to send them to the City Prison, where at present it is impossible to separate them from a crowd of old and hardened offenders. The numbers of these youthful criminals are far greater than would be imagined. To pass over their offences unpunished is to lead them to think that the commission of a crime is not a matter of serious importance, and can be perpetrated with impunity, while to punish them in the only mode at present in our power, is but to harden them in crime. To allow the present state of things then to continue, is deliberately to allow a race of criminals to be growing up in the midst of a Christian community, without making the efforts due both to them and to ourselves, to rescue them from their unhappy condition. Were the Legislature to give the Council power to sentence such youthful offenders to longer terms of imprisonment than the

period of 90 days, which now forms the limit, and which would be too short and utterly useless for educational purposes ; and were the children carefully instructed in the various branches of a common, useful education, that which now is calculated to fill us with alarm for the future, might be made a blessing both to the community and to the objects of our solicitude.

I leave the subject in the hands of the Council, and I am confident that both from them and from the citizens at large, it will receive the consideration which its importance appears to me to demand.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the members of the Council, and the officers of the various civic departments for the support and cordial assistance which they have ever kindly extended to me in the discharge of those duties which peculiarly devolve on the office of Mayor.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

PHILIP CARTERET HILL,
Mayor.

September 22, 1862.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.

ALDERMEN'S OFFICE.

July 2nd, 1862.

THE Committee of Public Accounts met this day, and unanimously agreed to recommend for adoption the following Estimate of Expenditure for the current year, viz.:

SALARIES.

Mayor,	£250	0	0
Recorder,	200	0	0
City Clerk,	250	0	0
Assistant City Clerk,	175	0	0
City Treasurer,	300	0	0
Clerk of License,	150	0	0
City Assessor,	100	0	0
Ward Assessors,	36	0	0
City Architect,	125	0	0
Superintendent of Streets,	200	0	0
Clerk of Streets,	75	0	0
City Marshall,	200	0	0
Constables,	1040	0	0
Night Watch,	936	0	0
Excess of Expenditure over Es-			
timates of last year,	416	14	1
Jailor,	20	0	0
Health Inspector,	100	0	0
Keeper of Markets,	100	0	0
Inspector of Weights, &c.,	50	0	0
Keeper of City Clock,	15	0	0
Keeper of City Court House,	50	0	0
Sweeper of Markets,	30	0	0
			4818 14 1

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

INTERNAL HEALTH.

As per estimate of Committee for
cleaning, watering, and clearing
Streets of Ashes,

£1250 0 0

CITY PRISON.

Governor's salary,	175	0	0
Keeper No. 1,	60	0	0
Keeper " 2,	40	0	0
Medical officer,	30	0	0
Servant to attend horse,	25	0	0
Maintenance of criminals,	650	0	0
Excess of expenditure over estimates of last year,	827	11	9
Expended in erection of building to 1st May, 1862,	9594	14	11
Borrowed on Bonds,	9500	0	0
Difference to be provided for,	94	14	11
Contract of John Mumford for finishing the dome of City Prison,	162	0	0

2064 6 8

INTEREST.

Debentures on old street debt,	9000	0	0	540	0	0
Debentures on City Hospital,	9500	0	0	570	0	0
Debentures on City Prison,	9500	0	0	560	0	0
Debentures on Ordinance Buildings,	536	9	9	33	7	9
Loan for side walks,	3000	0	0	180	0	0
Borrowed from the Banks to pay for Steam Fire Engines and Hose,	2773	18	6	166	8	8

2049 16 5

INSURANCE.

City Hospital Buildings,	8500	0	0
City Prison do.	2000	0	0
Market House,	3000	0	0
Engine House, S. Garden Road,	350	0	0
City Court House,	1500	0	0
Engine House, Grand Parade,	250	0	0
Fish Market,	100	0	0

Total, 10,700 0 0—85 0 0

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

3

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Medical Officer,	£60	0	0	
Secretary,	25	0	0	
Rent of Hospital building and attendance,	100	0	0	
Excess of expenditure over estimates of last year,	948	2	11	
				1183 2 11

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

As per estimate—Engine Service,	200	0	0	
Pumps and Wells,	12	10	0	
Contingent fund,	50	0	0	
Keeper of Engine House and Supervisor of Tanks,	50	0	0	
Ladders and Carts,	25	0	0	
Secretary,	15	0	0	
New Hose Reels,	70	0	0	
				422 10 0
W. Cunard, Esq., per contract for cleaning, finding in oil, and attendance, No. 2 Steam Fire Engine,	250	0	0	
W. Moir, contract for same, supplies and attendance, No. 1 Steam Fire Engine,	240	0	0	
				490 0 0

STREET SERVICE.

As per estimate of Street Commissioners,	2707	0	0	
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Gas Company—For Street Lamps,	760	0	0	
City Buildings and Market,	55	0	0	
Printing and Stationery,	300	0	0	
Repairs to City Property,	450	0	0	
Fuel for City Offices,	50	0	0	
Commrs. Poor for City Paupers,	1324	0	6	
Lunatic Paupers at Insane Hospital,	300	0	0	
Contingent fund,	694	9	5	
Excess over estimate of contingent fund last year,	812	0	0	
Instalment on Steam Fire Engines,	500	0	0	
				5245 9 11
				20,266 0 0

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

<i>Amt. brought forward,</i>	£20,266	0	0
Deduct resources of the City for present year from the following sources, viz.:			
From Liquor and Auction Licenses,	1400	0	0
Exhibitions,	30	0	0
Hacks and Trucks,	180	0	0
Police Fines,	500	0	0
Do. Fees,	100	0	0
Fees in Mayor's Court,	250	0	0
City Marshall's Fees,	140	0	0
Rent of City Property,	144	15	0
License for City Sweeps,	15	0	0
Rents of Bum Boats,	100	0	0
Poll Tax estimated,	1000	0	0
Rent of City Hospital,	406	5	0
		4266	0 0

Total amount to be assessed for 1862, £16,000 0 0

The Committee of Public Accounts beg to report that they have carefully prepared the annual estimate of expenditure for the current year, and have used every effort in their power to reduce it below that of last year, but have found it impossible to do so, owing to the very large expenditure over and above the estimate of 1861. The Committee are desirous of placing the estimate before the Council, and the Public, in as clear a light as possible, and to do so they have classed every department in its order, showing the amount assessed for 1861, with the over-expenditure, and the amount to be assessed for 1862, making such remarks as naturally suggest themselves.

The departments are arranged in the following order, viz.:

Salaries.—The most of the salaries are fixed by law, and the Committee have no power whatever to alter them; they stand in the estimate of this year precisely the same as that of last year.

Night Watch.—In this department the estimate of 1861 was £936 0 0; the expenditure over and above the estimate is £416 14 1, making the total amount to be assessed for this year £1352 14 1.

The over-expenditure in this department is not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the increased force that had to be provided, to protect the citizens against incendiarism and burglaries, which were of frequent occurrence during last fall, and through the winter. The Committee feel confident that it was a wise expenditure, and one loudly called for by the citizens.

City Prison.—The expenditure in this establishment, over the estimate of last year, is £827 11 9. In addition to this amount your Committee find that £9500 have been borrowed on City Debentures, and that £9,594 14 11 have been expended in the construction of the buildings up to 1st May, 1862, leaving a balance to be provided for in the estimate of this year of £94 14 11, together with the amount of Mr. Mumford's contract for finishing the dome of the Prison, amounting to £162 0 0; making the expenditure over and above the estimate of 1861 £1084 6 8. The total amount to be assessed for City Prison this year is £2064 6 8. The Committee feel that the increased expense of this department is partly owing to the increased efficiency and numbers of the Police and Night Watch, by which means the number of prisoners kept at the City Prison at the expense of the City have materially increased, having been frequently as high as 85 at one time, and sometimes even 95.

Interest.—The increase in the Interest account arises from the additional sums of £2000 borrowed for Brick Side Walks, and £2,773 18 6 for Steam Fire Engines and Hose, making a difference over the estimate of last year of £286 8 8.

Insurance.—The premiums of Insurance remain precisely as in the estimate of last year, £85 0 0.

Board of Health.—The estimate for 1861 was £625 0 0, but the Committee find that £948 2 11 have been expended over and above the estimate, which (as the Council are aware) was caused through that dreadful disease, Small Pox, spreading so extensively through our City during the early part of last year. This expenditure could not possibly be avoided.

In consequence of the Hospital being let to the Military, the estimate for this year is £440 less than the estimate of 1861.

Fire Department.—Last year the expenditure in this department did not exceed the estimate, which was £660; this year it is £422, making a difference of £238 less than the estimate of 1861. The contract for keeping, cleaning, oiling and engineering the Steam Fire Engines are the same as last year, £490 0 0. The Committee would remark that they have provided in the estimate a first instalment of £500 on the cost of the Steam Fire Engines and new Hose.

Street Service.—The estimate of last year was £2550; this year it is £2707, making a difference over the estimate of last year of £157.

Internal Health.—The estimate of 1861 in this department was £1100; the estimate for 1862 is £1250; the difference is £150.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head a number of services are embraced, such as Gas Lights, Fuel, Printing and Stationery, Contingent Fund, Repairs of City Property, &c. The Committee also find that the amount required for the support of City Paupers at the Poors' Asylum is £1324 0 6, and for support of Lunatic Paupers at Insane Hospital £800, making in all £1624 0 6, which the Committee have no power to alter. The amount required for Miscellaneous purposes last year was £6018 6 2; the amount required to be assessed this year is £5185 9 11, showing a difference of £832 16 3 less than the estimate of last year.

The Committee also have to remark that the resources of the City for the past year, in several departments, have largely increased, while others have fallen far short of the estimate, which is shown as follows: For Liquor and Auction Licenses the increase is £200; Exhibitions, £3; Hacks and Trucks, £80; Police Fines, £250; Police Fees, £25; Fees in Mayor's Court, £75; City Marshall's Fees,

£40; from Bum Boats, £100. The total increase in these several departments is £773, while the Poll Tax, which was estimated at £1500 last year, has fallen short at least £500. It is presumed that the resources of the City for the current year will come quite up to that of last year.

The Committee also feel it to be their duty to call the earnest attention of the Council to the debt due on Ordinance buildings. The Committee are of opinion that as these buildings have no existence the debt should be paid off, and recommend that provision should be made in the estimate of next year.

In conclusion, the Committee beg to state that only £13,000 can be assessed under the present act; they would therefore recommend that application be made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for leave to assess the sum of £3000 additional provided for in the Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted for consideration of the Council.

WILLIAM ACKHURST.

Chairman.

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORTS OF STREET COMMITTEE.

FIRST REPORT.

STREET'S OFFICE,
February 4th, 1862.

THE Committee of Streets, in presenting this their first Annual Report to the City Council, have to express their regret that it should have been so long delayed, and in explanation may be allowed to state that in the past season the work under their control was continued up to a much later date than in almost any previous season, and that it was only brought to a close at that particular portion of the year when the private affairs of the Committee, as well as the rest of the business community, demanded their almost exclusive attention. The time of the Superintendent was also so much occupied while the works were progressing, that the Committee could not reasonably require him to make measurements and prepare statistics for a report.

The Council is aware that 2550*l.* was the amount provided by the estimate of the past year for Street purposes, and placed at the disposal of the Committee; but out of this amount £1050 had been previously voted away by the Council for the construction of several Sewers; the balance, 1500*l.* was found, as the season advanced, to be totally insufficient to keep in repair the Streets of this widely extended City, measuring as they do nearly fifty-five miles in length, and a large proportion of which, from their rocky nature, and the distance they are remote from any available material wherewith to improve them, it is found very difficult and expensive to contend with. This being the case, a further grant of 600*l.* was asked for and obtained by the Committee; out of this last grant, by

order of Council, was constructed the 117 yards of extension of the Dresden Row Sewer, at a cost of 162*l*.; the balance, with about 50*l*. additional, overdrawn from the Treasurer, has been expended. The Council may be inclined to censure this overexpenditure, but the Committee feel bound in their own defence to state that the unfinished state of work ordered, the numerous calls made upon them for opening up Sewers, where the property of citizens was suffering from the overflow of water consequent upon the stoppage of those Sewers, with some other matters urgently pressed upon them by members of Council, as well as citizens outside, rendered this unavoidable and beyond control.

Turning first to the Sewers ordered by the Council, the Committee are pleased to be able to report that they have been pronounced by all who take an interest in these matters as improvements in the right direction, and as judicious expenditure of the public monies. The Sewer in Dresden Row, running through the grounds of Philip Letson, Esq., and the Roman Catholic Cemetery, 305 yards in length, being built of brick, in the form of a cylinder, with a diameter of 3 feet, when extended, will, it is believed, be sufficient to drain the whole of the vast area of ground (called Spring Garden) upon which a city in itself is fast rising, for all time to come, and become the great outlet for any system of sewerage which may hereafter be devised for that locality.

The Sewer in Pleasant Street was one loudly called for, as up to the time of its construction the citizens frequenting that great thoroughfare were offended by the stench from, and the unsightliness of, house drains appearing on the surface. It is 210 yards in length, and cost 180*l*. Before noticing any other, the Committee would remind the Council that this Sewer was granted to the petition of J. J. Sawyer, Esq., and other citizens residing along Pleasant Street, and constructed under chapter 48 of the Local Acts of 1860. They would therefore suggest to the Council the propriety of at once appointing arbitrators to assess the proportion which said citizens are bound to

contribute towards its construction. The Sewer from Water Street down Hart's Wharf has also been constructed of brick, but of much smaller dimensions than the Dresden Row Sewer, having only a diameter of 20 inches; and the Committee will here remark that wherever it is at all practicable it is their intention in future to confine themselves entirely to this system of Sewerage, believing as they do that besides being cheaper it is a decided improvement upon the system hitherto adopted in this city.

The Sewer in Victoria Lane was considerably extended towards the water, and in a southerly direction, opened up nearly its entire length, and thoroughly cleansed. A great benefit was thus conferred upon the citizens in that locality. In connection with this Sewer the Committee would refer to the petition of Mrs. Fisher, referred to them by the Council. They found this citizen suffering from an overflow of water into her premises from some old unused Sewer; and after repeated attempts on the part of the Superintendent to discover its source, which always resulted in expense and disappointment, the Committee entered into an arrangement by which Mrs. Fisher, in consideration of the sum of ten pounds, agreed to construct drains for her own relief, and to forego forever in behalf the property all claims against the city. His Honor the Recorder has very kindly drawn up for the Committee a legal document setting forth the facts, which having been executed by Mrs. Fisher, is now forwarded to the Council in order that it may go upon the records of the City for reference in all time to come. The Council will not have failed to notice that the Sewers already mentioned are in the South end of the city. Turning, then, to the North, the committee report that two extensive and important Sewers have been constructed in that portion of the city, viz.: one in Creighton Street, from Cunard Street on the North to empty into Cornwallis Street on the South; it is 200 yards in length and cost 155*l*. For one half the cost of this Sewer an assessment must be made on the owners of property in its neighborhood, in the same manner as that of Pleasant Street. The other Sewer commences in

Park Street, or at East side of Common, runs down Cogswell Street until it reaches Maynard Street, down which it turns and runs the length of one block until it turns into Falkland Street, and runs thence to empty into the Sewer in Gottingen Street. The committee describe the course of this Sewer the more minutely, as it differs somewhat considerably from the route along which a number of citizens in that end of the city petitioned to have a Sewer made, and consequently the Council are not in a position to assess those citizens until the committee shall have constructed a Sewer in accordance with their petition, which it is proposed to do in the coming season. The committee were influenced in adopting the route just described for this Sewer by the Superintendent, as well as by their own judgment, as they considered it would be unwise to throw the surface water, together with the drainage of so large a space of ground, down the small and badly constructed Sewer which passes the present Garrison Church Field on its Southern boundary. Experience has taught them the wisdom of the calculation then made; for during the last fall the Sewer referred to, without water from any new sources, actually burst in several places.

A number of Sewers of smaller dimensions have been constructed in various parts of the city, viz.: One under the street now in course of formation at Fort Massy (being a continuation of South Street). The extension of this street without the Sewer would have inflicted great injury to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and at a future day would require one hundred times as much more of the public money to construct it. The Sewer across Studley Road, catching as it does a great part, if not all, the surface water of that road and of the adjoining fields, and turning it into its proper channels, thus saving the Spring Garden Road and the property along the line thereof from being destroyed, must prove a great benefit and a vast saving of expence. Again, the Argyle Street Sewer, if the Council persist in compelling citizens who own property along its line to take advantage of it, and connect

their house drains therewith, will have remedied a nuisance which had become unbearable in the heart of the city. The construction of this Sewer was greatly delayed by the Contractor, who proved unworthy of the leniency shewn him by the Committee in not demanding security. The work, subsequently, had to be taken off his hands and finished by the Superintendent, thereby costing more than it otherwise would. The Sewer in the street immediately above the one just mentioned was also much needed; it is 50 yards in length and cost 36*l*. Here the owners of property have already made their connections, and participated in its advantages, and the committee believe are ready to pay their share as soon as the assessment shall have been made. The Sewer in Prince William Street also remedied a nuisance long complained of, and improved the appearance of the street; and the committee suggest that if more cannot be obtained from other citizens, the petitioners for this Sewer, be called upon to pay at once into the City Treasury the amounts severally promised by them. The Sewer across Park Street, receiving the water from the South-west angle of the Citadel, which formerly overflowed and destroyed the road leading to the Protestant Cemetery, must also be the means of effecting a considerable saving in this locality. A Sewer also was opened up at the corner of Spring Garden Road and Birmingham Street, and enlarged and improved.

Passing now from sewerage to work done on the surface, the committee point with some degree of satisfaction and pleasure to the substantial improvement in the road from Her Majesty's Dockyard to Richmond Depot. No less than 900 yards of this principal artery of the city have been put in the most thorough repair on the very best principle known to modern road makers, and is now acknowledged to be a first rate road, which hitherto was nothing better than bog and almost impassible. In Park Street, too, from Spring Garden Road to Morris Street, a much needed and important improvement has been made. The committee have in view some alterations in the lines of this street to which they will invite the attention of

the Council at some future day. In Ward 3, from Sackville Street to Duke Street, a new sidewalk has been made on the Western side of Argyle Street, and the improvement of the previous years in this locality continues, thereby placing some four squares of this ward in perfect order. Barrington Street too, in its centre, from St. Andrew's to St. Mary's Church, has been thoroughly Macadamized, and its sidewalks partly repaired. The committee are also proud to be able to state that under their management not one single load of the worse than useless material hitherto used in making up the streets of the city has been allowed to be brought in. Nothing but the broken stone from the City Prison; some from the Military Prison at Melville Island; some broken in the City; and the sea gravel from the shores of the Basin have been used. The first supplied 1,472 loads of 12 bushels each, or 17,660 bushels, which have been principally expended in keeping Water Street in good repair. From Melville Island 469 loads of 12 bushels each, or 5,634 bushels, were purchased from Her Majesty's Commissariat Department at a very low rate, and proved the handsomest and best material for streets ever seen in this city. It was expended on Granville, Hollis and Sackville Streets. Those broken in the City, amounting to 990 bushels, were also used in Water Street. Of the sea gravel for sidewalks and streets generally, there has been used 2,475 loads, the freighting of which gave employment to a number of persons on the borders of our city who but for this would have been most of the summer idle. The Superintendent and Clerk of Streets have prepared for the committee the statistics hereto annexed which will pretty accurately shew the amounts expended for the material used, the labour employed, and the *various Wards*,—which it is hoped will give general satisfaction to the Aldermen representing them. The Council will also observe that while particular attention was paid to the principal portion or centre of the city, the suburbs were not forgotten; considerable repairs to culverts and roads were there made. Those on the road leading to the North West Arm deserve notice. On

this road there were no less than four culverts extending not much more than half way across the road, rendering it extremely dangerous to life and property, particularly at night. These have been turned into one of increased size; the road widened, and rendered safe.

Before leaving this portion of their report the committee beg to assure the Council that they have used their very best judgment to expend the funds entrusted to them where the requirements seemed greatest, and without desire to favour or prejudice any ward or locality whatever.

BRICK SIDEWALK SERVICE.

The Council is aware that the law under which this service was performed, was acted upon in the past year for a first time, and was therefore a new feature in our city street service, and one which taxed the patience and energy, and increased the anxiety and labour, of the committee, to an extent hitherto unknown (the committee ventures to say) to City Commissioners or Committees of Streets. The number of citizens interfered with; their various contending interests; the difficulty in obtaining proper materials; together with the other obstacles which usually present themselves in antagonism to any new undertaking, have all tended to render the labor of the committee in this branch of their duties particularly onerous and disagreeable. Persevering, however, they had the great pleasure at the close of the season of seeing no less than 1,581 yards of these sidewalks laid; affording to our citizens the satisfaction of being able to pass through the whole heart or centre of the city almost without soiling their feet, and to strangers an evidence that our city had become alive to the necessity of keeping pace with the cities of the neighbouring provinces and of the United States, and that in respect of good sidewalks and streets, as well as splendid stores and warehouses, Halifax was no longer to be a bye word and a reproach. The amount of valuable material placed at the disposal of the committee

by the introduction of brick sidewalks have enabled them, at a trifling cost, to effect a very great improvement in various parts of the streets; thus, Poplar Grove, Bishop, Sackville, Duke and Barrack Streets have been largely benefitted and improved. Again, the employment given to the various tradesmen, such as masons, stone-cutters, carpenters, and others, must have largely added to the prosperity of the city; for the committee think it cannot be denied, that where labor is abundant there business of all kinds must be correspondingly increased.

The sidewalks thus laid by the committee have been laid at an expense of 1,816*l.*, viz.: for curbing, 613*l.*; for bricks, 571*l.*; for labour, 632*l.* The two first mentioned sums, or 1,184*l.*, will have to be paid into the treasury by the owners of property for whom those sidewalks have been laid. For this service the sum of 1,000*l.* was borrowed, which, by the foregoing account, will be shewn to have been ample and to spare. But as the committee, if allowed by this Honorable Council, intend extending these improvements to Water Street in the coming season, a much larger amount will have to be borrowed.

The committee feel bound to bring to the notice of the Council the handsome and pleasing manner in which the officers in charge of the Royal Engineer Department responded to the requisition made upon them by the committee for material for sidewalks in front of the properties under their charge; and they cannot help contrasting it with the conduct of the Provincial Government, who, having the care of one of the most beautiful squares in our city, and having been among the first called upon, have not, up to this time, to the knowledge of the committee, made the least effort, or shown any disposition, to improve the sidewalk around the square.

The committee also desire in this report to bear testimony to the indefatigable manner with which the Superintendent at all times attended to the duties of his office, and to the desire always manifested by him to carry out the wishes of the committee, to impart information, and to render their duties in connection with him as agreeable as possible.

The sum of 80*l*. was provided in the estimate of last year for naming the streets and numbering anew the houses of the city. It was entrusted to this committee to make the necessary arrangements for effecting this much needed and desirable improvement. They have, therefore, to report that tenders for this service were taken, the work awarded, and although somewhat delayed is now being vigorously carried on, and, it is hoped, before the first of May will be entirely completed.

In conclusion, the committee desire to assure the Council that at no time during the progress of the work in connection with the sidewalks, was there the least disposition on the part of the Committee to act arbitrarily towards any citizen, or to cause them unnecessary expense; but they deemed they would not be acting justly to themselves, who alone were responsible to the Council, if they allowed any person, no matter how high in authority, to usurp their functions or interfere in any manner with the duties which have been assigned them by the Council.

Complaints have been made of the sidewalks, and the committee are free to confess that in some cases the work was not satisfactory. They think it but fair to ask a liberal allowance to be made for the difficulties which had to be contended with and surmounted; they are conscious of having put forth their best exertions for the welfare of the public, and of having devoted more of their time to the supervision of this great work than could reasonably be expected from them; they, therefore, crave from the Council indulgence for the past, while they trust the experience gained, together with the amendments in the law, will enable them to prosecute their work in the present year with more pleasure to themselves and more benefit to their fellow citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH KAYE, JAMES DUGGAN, JOHN McCULLOCH,	}	Committee.
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SECOND REPORT.

STREET'S OFFICE,

16th June, 1862.

The 7th Section of the Streets Act of 1861 provides that the Committee of Streets shall submit to the City Council, for their approval, an annual estimate of the amount to be expended on the Streets of the City in each year. This wise provision of the act was adopted, no doubt, to limit the power of the committee, and to vest in the Council itself the absolute control over the funds set apart for this department of the public service. In order, therefore, that the Council may be enabled to exercise their power and control at the proper moment, and in such manner as to them may seem best; and, further, to rid themselves of any undue responsibility in the laying out of these funds, the Committee of Streets beg leave to lay before the Council the following estimate of the amount required for the streets service for the present year, together with all the information it has been possible for them to collect in reference thereto. The committee will also avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to report the decisions they have arrived at on certain petitions referred to them by the Council in the past as well as in the présent season, and further to report other subjects which have come under their official notice, and which they deem it their duty to make known to the Council, and to solicit their advice as to the proceedings to be instituted.

The first item in the estimate for the present year is the sum overdrawn and expended by authority of the Council in the past year, viz., £650.

Commencing with Ward No. 1: In connection with this ward the Council referred to the committee last year the petition of W. J. Coleman, Esq., and others, for a sewer in Spring Garden road. The advanced state of the season, and consequent want of funds, prevented the consideration of the petition at the time it was presented; but it having been again demanded, the committee have given every attention to its claims, and have determined to recommend

its immediate construction in the following manner, viz.: Material—bricks and cement; cylinder shape; with a diameter of 12 inches. Locality—commencing at a point in a line with western side of Summer street, running along southern side of Spring Garden Road in an easterly direction 311 yards, or until it falls into the brook at Pyke's bridge; average depth under present surface, six feet; cost, £330. This plan, if adopted, will afford ample drainage, not only to the property of petitioners, but also to the range of buildings contemplated to be built in that locality by Alderman Nash; and, if extended westerly to Carlton street, to all property in the adjoining block. On the surface the committee contemplate raising the sidewalk and paving the gutter in front of the Convent property and that of Alderman Coleman, as far as corner of Tower road—a work of great necessity, as this place has been in a very unhealthy condition for years past, and in spring and fall seasons is almost impassible. It is also propose extend the sewer which now terminates at the gate of the Catholic cemetery, and to turn its waters into the brook nearer South street; to extend Park street to South street, and to open a connection by means of a sidewalk through that street to Tower road. In this ward also, a vast improvement is being made in Queen street by the cutting away of an embankment which for a long time has been an eyesore to the frequenters of this beautiful locality. From the material thus provided, South street is fast being made up, and will soon be passable, at all events for pedestrians. Queen street, as well as Rottenburg and Pleasant streets, and Spring Garden road, is being repaired, the gutters paved, and sidewalks gravelled; and already the sum of £80 has been expended. The whole estimate is £300.

Ward No. 2.—In this ward have been already expended £130; and Albermarle, Grafton, Argyle, Barrington, Pleasant, Blowers, Sackville streets, and Spring Garden road, have been paved, sidewalks made up, and otherwise vastly improved. The further repairs are estimated at £70,—making a total of £200. In this ward, also, the sewer

petitioned for by Mr. McGill (whose petition was referred to this committee) is of first importance and is strongly recommended to the Council. The committee, if so authorized, will construct it in the same manner and at about the same cost, viz., £110, as that constructed last season at Hart's wharf, Ward 1.

Ward No. 3.—In this ward the committee recommend the clearing out of the mouth of the Prince street sewer. This is a work of necessity, as a piece of a flat and badly constructed sewer in that section of Water street lying between Sackville and Prince streets will, if this is not attended to, be rendered entirely useless, and cause considerable damage to property in the locality. It is also in contemplation to further improve George, Albermarle, Grafton, Prince, Duke and Barrington streets; the whole amount required is estimated at £200. As brick and stone sidewalks are about being laid in the lower portions of this ward, the committee would earnestly recommend to the Council to exert all its influence with the Provincial Government to have the sidewalks around the Provincial building attended to during the present season.

Ward No. 4.—In this ward the committee contemplate carrying out the improvements suggested by the Aldermen of the ward, and estimate for this service £250. A portion of Duke street, near Neville's corner, will be cut away, and Barrack street, in that section between Duke and Buckingham, repaired in the same manner as was Water street last year. The committee report that last season they made strenuous efforts to obtain the consent of the officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance to allow the sewer petitioned for by J. Duffus and others to pass through the Ordnance yard, but without avail,—although they are of opinion that the citizens have some rights in this locality which ought not to be overlooked. The drain petitioned for by Murphy and others, last year, is reported against, as it passes through private property.

Ward No. 5.—In this ward the committee have had their attention called to the necessity of constructing a sewer in Lockman street. It was petitioned for by Alder-

man Roome and others last years, and the petitioners are still anxious for its construction, and willing to pay their proportion of expense. The Aldermen of the ward recommend it, and the committee are satisfied of its necessity. The Aldermen of Ward No. 6 also urgently request a sewer for that portion of the same street lying within their boundaries; but for this there have, as yet, appeared no petitions. Lockman street, taken in sections, measures as follows, viz.: From North street to Artz's lane, 217 yards; from Artz's lane to Gerrish street, 241 yards; from Gerrish street to Cornwallis street, 370 yards; in all, 828 yards, its entire length. Of this distance there is sewerage in one section only, viz.: between Artz's lane and Gerrish street, and that very imperfect, and for a very short distance. The petition of Alderman Roome and others asks for 300 yards, or from Cornwallis street to Gray's lane; and the Aldermen of Ward 6 ask for 217 yards, or from North street to Artz's lane; thus leaving only 300 yards (and that in the centre section) unprovided for. The committee would therefore recommend that an effort be made by the parties interested, to obtain petitions for the whole, and that the Council do, in that case, order its construction. The calculations made by the committee are as follows: Material, bricks and cement; cylinder or egg shape; diameter, twelve inches; depth below surface, seven feet; to run through centre of street; to empty at cross streets; cost, £1035, or £1 5s. per yard. If all this cannot be accomplished, the committee recommend the construction of that portion at least petitioned for by Alderman Roome and others, viz., 300 yards, at a cost of £375. In this street the committee contemplate paving a considerable portion of the gutters. Cogswell street next occupied the attention of the committee. A sewer was petitioned for in this street last year by Reed and others, but for reasons explained in annual report of street committee was not constructed; the committee recommend it this year. The length of sewer required here is 134 yards, viz.: from Maynard street until it meets the present sewer in eastern end of Cogswell street. This section of street

is rock to the very surface, and the sewer recommended will be built of the material excavated, and is estimated at £232. In connection with this sewer it is quite possible that some considerable portion of the old sewer will have to be taken up and enlarged. The committee also intend making a sidewalk and paving the gutter on the north side of this street. Albro street, same ward: In this street the Aldermen of the ward ask for a continuation of the sewer some time since commenced; it is not petitioned for, but the committee are of opinion that as the people are not able to contribute, the Council should not delay for a moment to order its construction. For sanitary reasons alone this course ought to be adopted, and the immediate building of it may eventually save the city hundreds of pounds. The length required is 184 yards. The locality being stone, the sewer is recommended of the material excavated; and the estimated cost is £169. In Water street, a nuisance exists on the western side, opposite the property of O'Neil and others. The committee think this, too, ought not longer be borne with, and for a remedy they recommend the building of a sewer from a point opposite No. 296, to run southerly to meet and empty into the sewer constructed by Mr. Cunard in 1861. This will be built of brick, with a diameter of 12 inches, and will cost £91; the distance is 90 yards. In this ward the whole of Brunswick street is fast going out of repair, and a good deal of paving in other streets is required. For the improvements contemplated on the surface £200 are asked, viz.: for North street and North West Arm road, £75; Kempt road, £25; other portions, £100.

Ward No. 6.—In this ward the only sewer asked for has been already recommended. For the surface improvements actually necessary, the estimate is £250, and the suggestion of the Aldermen of the ward, as far as possible, will be adhered to.

The committee beg to remind the Council that in all the calculations made for the various wards, Water Street has been kept constantly in view, and the committee are determined to keep it thoroughly McAdamized with the

broken stone from the City Prison. So important do they deem this, that they would earnestly recommend to the Prison Committee and the Council not to allow the labor of the prisoners to be diverted to other channels.

The committee further recommend to the Council that whenever petitions are entertained for sewerage, that the utmost care be taken to ascertain whether or not the petitioners are the major part of citizens owning property along the line of the contemplated sewer, otherwise the assessment cannot be legally made. The committee do not approve of the principle of the present sewerage law; but while it remains unrepealed, the Council must be guided by it; and it is essentially necessary to attend to the suggestion here thrown out, to prevent the Council from being imposed upon.

RECAPITULATION:

Overdrawn, 1861,	£650	0	0
Ward No. 1, Sewers and Surface,	580	0	0
“ No. 2, “	310	0	0
“ No. 3, “	200	0	0
“ No. 4, “	250	0	0
“ No. 5, “	1456	0	0
“ No. 6, “	521	0	0
	£3967	0	0

If the Council order only the portion of sewer in Lockman street, petitioned for by Roome and others, the above amount will be reduced £660, or to £3307. Of this amount, at a low calculation, the poll tax will provide £700, thus reducing the amount to £2607. Add to this £100 for the roads of the Common (for the first time provided for in this way), and we have £2707 to be borne upon the general assessment. But upon the completion of the sewers there will have to be repaid back into the Treasury the sum of £468, viz.: half cost of Coleman sewer, £165; Lockman street sewer, £187; Cogswell street sewer, £116.

Referring to the report of the Committee of Common, whatever opinions may be entertained by the members of the present committee, there can be no doubt that former committees have claimed and exercised control over the

Streets of the Common. The committee recommend that the Council ordain that hereafter none other than the Committee of Streets shall have any control over said streets.

The other subjects referred to in the first paragraph of this report are: first, the bow windows of the store of B. O'Neil, in Hollis street, which project some 8 inches over the line of street, and are reported by the Superintendent as an encroachment. The report and correspondence on this subject are hereto annexed. Secondly, a claim made by Mr. Michael Power, of Spring Garden Road, to some 13 feet of ground in front of his premises, corner of said road and Queen street, which has hitherto been deemed a portion of the public highway, and the receipt of a note from that gentleman forbidding this committee exercising any control over the same. The letter is hereto annexed.

The committee would also recommend to the Council the opening of negotiations with Mr. Cunard, for the removal of the old buildings and consequent widening of the sidewalks to the northward of Cunard's wharf, as it is the opinion of the committee that that gentleman will accede to any reasonable request of the Council in reference thereto.

The committee desire also to inform the Council that they have laid out the new line of Park street from Rottenburgh to South street, and that two splendid houses are now in course of erection thereon. They would therefore recommend to the Council that the proper authorities be empowered to have the deeds of that portion of Park street allowed to be sold, made out, and the transfer of the land made to the purchasers, for the sums mentioned in a former report of this committee. It is advisable that the same should be done without delay, that parties may have sufficient time to remove fences, &c., before the summer season passes away.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES DUGGAN,
JOHN McCULLOCH, } Committee.
JOSEPH KAYE,

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF INTERNAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE Internal Health Committee, in submitting their Report, beg leave to state that they have had, as it were, to initiate a system whereby to conduct the duties entrusted to them.

By the Street Act, passed in 1861, the committee was called into existence; and upon it devolved the business of attending to the keeping clean and watering of the streets during the summer; and in the winter season to the leveling of snow, and keeping free from obstructions the gutters and other water courses. Besides these attention was paid to the removal from yards, &c., of ashes, offal, and such like accumulations. In some instances the labors of the committee have been extended to the partial repairing of streets, and making surface or French drains to carry off water where no sewers are made.

At the time of appointment of the present committee, the sum of £674 3s. 3d. was at their credit, in the hands of the Treasurer. By the assessment of this year the further sum of £1250 was placed at their disposal. From the 1st of October, 1861, to the 27th of September, 1862, £1399 15s. 6d. have been expended, leaving a balance unexpended of £524 7s. 9d. A statement of expenditure is hereto annexed.

The operations of the committee during the winter and spring months consumed a large portion of funds; but the money so spent may be looked upon as true economy. The many benefits resulting were plainly visible. In previous years the snow was allowed to remain in heaps, and as a consequence when it melted away in the spring, the roads got injured by rapid thaws, the travelling made disagreeable, not to speak of the lateness of the season before the streets got thoroughly dry. During the last

winter, however, particular attention was paid to the leveling and spreading of the snow after heavy falls, as well as to the breaking up of accumulations of ice. It is almost needless to say that by so doing both melted away very quickly, and the water having free access through its courses, flowed more rapidly off the streets than it had done in previous years.

As soon as practicable the streets were thoroughly scavengered, and the scrapings, valuable for their fertilizing properties, were carted away to farms on the peninsula. It may not be out of place here to remark that so great is the value set upon dust and ashes in some of the cities in Great Britain, that the expense of cleaning the streets and ash bins is balanced by the sale of ashes and dust. A very different state of affairs exists here, however, but from what cause the committee are not prepared to say. Last spring an advertisement was published, asking for tenders for the scrapings. No response was made; and it was only when the city went to the expense of collecting the mud into heaps that it was carted away for farming purposes. Since the 1st of June up to the present time the accumulations from the surface of the streets have had to be taken away by carts employed for the purpose.

The streets being well cleansed in the spring, had the effect of lessening the dust to a very considerable extent during the past summer.

From the beginning of May to the end of the month the labors of the committee have been chiefly directed to the cleaning and watering of the streets. For the latter purpose four carts have been kept in use. As is done in other cities, the committee inaugurated the system of watering by means of hose attached to hydrants. Owing to the disturbed state of the water works, the whole of the hose could not be made available. Wherever it has been used for the purpose, it proved very effective. Greater efficiency and more satisfactory results in this branch of the service may be anticipated when the improvements in the water works are completed. While alluding to this subject, the

committee would respectfully urge upon citizens the propriety of watering in front of their premises. Where this has been done during the past season, assistance has not only been afforded the committee in their endeavors to allay the dust, but great benefit must have resulted to the individuals by the preservation of their property.

Among the many other benefits conferred upon citizens by the labors of this committee, is the carting away of ashes, offal, sweepings, &c., from their premises. This is effected at a cost of £4 10s. per week.

Frequent complaints having been made of the encumbering of streets over which a large amount of traffic passes, a bye-law has been enacted, at the suggestion of the committee, prohibiting vendors of goods from exposing their wares for sale on the public thoroughfares. It is hoped that this law will be rigidly enforced, as every inch of space is necessary for the ever-increasing traffic of the city, particularly along Water street, which is already found too narrow for the public accommodation.

The various works performed having been detailed, the committee would beg to remark that the cleansing of the streets, by a proper system of scavenging, is called for, both by the requirements of health and comfort. It has been very justly said that streets are the reservoirs, whence we are supplied with fresh air; and if it be impure in them, it is impure everywhere. It is not enough to prevent the access of foul air from untrapped and unwashed drains, but also from surface filth, and remains of any kind accumulated in the streets. Further, dirty streets cause dirty houses, dirty clothes, dirty persons; every one walking in them in wet weather carries into his house some portion of dirt to increase the difficulties of domestic cleanliness. In dry weather the same effect is perhaps more powerfully produced, by constant clouds of dust.

As many as 112 men were employed during some days in the winter and spring. The committee take leave to call attention to the fact that a large number of the men so usefully employed (as well as their families) would probably have become in some shape or other a burden on

society, without the public deriving any benefit from them.

The committee trust that any imperfections in their past operations will be overlooked. They can assure the Council that their best efforts have been used for the effectual performance of the various duties assigned them; but as complete success is only gained by experience, they trust that future efforts will prove more and more satisfactory, and that a greater degree of improvement will be visible from year to year. It is pleasing, however, to be able to report that many of our most respectable citizens have borne unsolicited testimony to the benefits resulting from the labors of the committee. This in itself is some recompense for the onerous duties they have had to perform.

It would be unfair to close this report without bearing testimony to the indefatigable manner in which the Health Inspector has performed his duties. Moreover, it is but justice to say that many of the services heretofore performed during the winter by the Superintendent of Streets, now devolve on Mr. Spike. These extra labors the committee trust will be taken into consideration by the Council, and as in the last year that gentleman will be pecuniarily compensated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICH'D. T. ROOME, Chairman.
WM. COMPTON,
JOHN EGAN.

28 REPORT OF INTERNAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

EXPENDITURES FROM OCTOBER 1st, 1861 TO
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1862.

Paid accounts due from May to Nov., 1861, viz :

For shovels and scrapers,	\$14 20	
Couplings, &c., for hose,	6 80	
New watering cart,	90 00	
Repairing watering carts, and handles to picks, shovels, scrapers, &c.	122 95	
Blacksmith's work at carts, wheels, &c. ; also, making picks, scrapers, chisels, and sharpening picks, &c.	106 53	
Painting cart,	1 00	
New sprinklers, valves, &c., for wa- tering carts,	96 05	
		\$407 03

Octr.—Services of laborers employed at scraping and sweeping the streets, opening gutters, clear- ing gratings, drains, &c., four weeks from 4th Octr. to 1st of Novr., 1861,	149 00	
Horses and carts removing the sweepings, &c.	66 14½	
Do. watering the streets,	2 70	
Removal of offal, ashes, &c.	48 00	
2 doz. birch brooms,	1 20	
		267 04½

Novr.—Services of laborers employed as above, 4 weeks from 1st to 29th Novr.,	124 60	
Horses and cart removing scra- pings, &c.	66 29	
Removing offal, ashes, &c.	48 00	
2 doz. birch brooms,	1 20	
		240 09

Decr.—Services of laborers cleaning streets, removing ice, &c., 4 weeks from Nov. 30 to Dec. 27,	41 80	
Horses and carts for removing scrapings, &c.	9 51½	
Removing offal, ashes, &c.	48 00	
2 buckets for cleaning drains,	1 40	
		100 71½

Carried forward, \$1014 88

REPORT OF INTERNAL HEALTH COMMITTEE. 29

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1014 88
Jan'y.—Services of laborers employed in removing ice from hydrants, fire plugs, gratings, &c., five weeks from Decr. 28th to Jan. 31st, 1862,	86 20	
Removing offal, ashes, &c.	60 00	146 20
Feb'y.—Services of laborers employed levelling snow, removing ice, &c., 4 weeks from 1st to 28th,	347 00	
Removing ashes, &c.	48 00	
Cab hire of chairman,	0 50	395 50
March.—Services of laborers employed levelling snow, removing ice, &c., scraping streets, &c., 4 weeks from 1st to 28th March,	214 32½	
Removing offal, ashes, &c.,	48 00	
Cab hire of chairman,	0 63	262 95½
April.—Services of laborers employed scraping and sweeping the streets, cleaning and opening gutters, drains, &c., 4 weeks from 29th March to April 25th,	339 40	
Removing scrapings, &c.,	16 92	
Removing offal, ashes, &c.,	48 00	
Cab hire of chairman,	1 50	
Posting bills,	1 50	
4 doz. birch brooms,	2 00	409 33
May.—Services of laborers employed as above, 5 weeks from 26th April to 29th May	495 93	
Removing the scrapings, &c.,	173 49	
Watering the streets,	10 13	
Removing offal, ashes, &c.,	60 00	
Cab hire of chairman,	1 00	
1 scraper,	0 85	
Making box for offal from market,	19 50	
3 doz. birch brooms,	1 80	
Posting bills,	3 75	766 45
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$2995 31½

30 REPORT OF INTERNAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2095 31½
June—Services of laborers employed in cleaning streets, 4 weeks from 30th May to 27th June,	297 65	
Removing of scrapings, &c.,	100 89	
Watering of streets,	36 14	
Removing ashes, offal, &c.	54 00	
8 doz. pick and shovel handles,	3 00	
8 dozen birch brooms,	1 80	
		493 48
July—Expense of cleaning streets, gut- ters, &c., 5 weeks, from 28th June to 1st August,	472 38	
Removing of sweepings, &c.	167 72	
Watering streets,	25 90	
Removing ashes, offal, &c.	90 00	
Cab hire,	2 17½	
Handling picks and shovels; 3 doz. birch brooms,	2 92½	
2 scoops,	3 00	
Truckage of broken water cart,	0 75	
Sundries,	1 75	
		766 60
August—Cleaning of streets, gutters, drains, &c., 4 weeks from 2nd to 29th August,	326 37	
Removing sweepings, &c.,	95 57	
Watering streets,	49 12	
Liming gratings,	9 68½	
Removing offal, ashes, &c.,	72 00	
7 doz. birch brooms,	4 20	
Handling picks and shovels,	1 00	
Truckage,	0 25	
Cab hire,	3 00	
		561 19½
Sept.—Cleaning streets, &c., 4 weeks from Aug. 30th to Sept. 26,	261 53	
Removing scrapings,	81 69	
Watering streets,	25 84	
Removing offal, ashes, &c.,	72 00	
Painting and Glazing,	4 70	
Cab hire,	3 00	
Sundries,	3 35	
3 doz. birch brooms,	1 80	
		453 91
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$5270 50

REPORT OF INTERNAL HEALTH COMMITTEE. 31

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	85270 50
Messrs. Phalen & Kelly, for hose, coup-		
lings and branches,	78 40	
Blacksmith work,	87 03	
Repairs of watering carts,	20 00	
Messrs. Boyd & Son, of Boston, for		
hose, &c.	111 50	
Fitting up room for property of the		
committee,	31 50	
		828 43
		85598 93

List of Property belonging to the City in charge of the Internal Health Committee.

- 3 watering carts (boxes).
- 1 do. (puncheon).
- 3 pieces leather hose, with couplings, &c., for water carts,
- 250 feet 2 inch rubber hose, and 3 branches for do.
- 200 feet 1 inch rubber hose, and 2 branches for ditto, with 4 extra tops and couplings.
- 8 picks.
- 15 shovels.
- 3 reels and lines.
- 2 buckets.
- 3 rakes.
- 3 wheelbarrows.
- 3 large watering pots, 1 small do.
- 1 handcart.
- 2 whitewash and 1 dust brushes.
- 1 stamp.
- 7 iron scrapers, 1 wood do.
- 6 spanners.
- 4 scoops.
- 3 chissels.
- 1 extra brass coupling.
- 2 doz. birch brooms.
- 1 tin box.
- 2 casks on carriages, with force pumps, hose, &c., received from Fire department.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF FIREWARDS.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 19TH, 1862.

To His Worship the Mayor and City Council :

Gentlemen,

I have to report for your information, the following state of the Fire Department, viz. :

FIRE ENGINES.—There are two Steam Fire Engines, "Victoria" and "Albert," nearly new; they are well found, and in the most efficient order. There are also five Hand Engines, which are in the most perfect working order. No. 2 hand engine has been laid aside as useless. *

HOSE REELS.—There are nine Hose Reels, two of which are new, and all in perfect order. Besides these there are two or three old reels that are kept in reserve.

HOSE.—The department is well supplied with Hose. There are 3,500 feet of Boyd's patent hose in use, and 1400 feet of leather hose. The cotton hose is nearly new, and the leather hose is in good order. In addition to this are 2000 feet of Boyd's patent hose in reserve, which has never been wet. It is kept under the charge of the Chairman of Firewards, and is always ready at a moment's notice for any emergency.

FIREMEN.—There are one hundred and fifty able bodied men as Firemen, who are divided into seven divisions, each commanded by a first and second Lieutenant; and the whole are presided over, and under the command of, Capt. Patrick Lyons. In addition to the above there are one hundred lads, called Reel Boys, who volunteer, and whose duty is to look after and work the reels at fires. These boys, as a general rule, eventually become Firemen.

AXE AND LADDER COMPANY.—It consists of about twenty-five men as Axemen, and twelve Ladder men, all of whom are under the control of proper officers. This company is well supplied with axes, ladders, and ladder carts. Five of the Company are the only men who are paid for working at fires. They are paid one dollar for each man present at every actual fire.

Of the perfect organization of the whole Fire Department, I have only to refer Your Worship and the City Council to the Firemen's Procession on the Twenty-first of June last.

In conclusion, I have only to state that, with regard to fire plugs, &c., I can say but little at present; a large number of new fire plugs are just being introduced by the Commissioners of Water Supply, and it is believed that they will be most efficient for extinguishing fires, and perhaps in a short time may cause an alteration to be made to some extent in the organization of the Fire Department.

Respectfully submitted.

W. ACKHURST,
Chairman Fire Wards.

APPENDIX No. 5.

THE CITY WATER WORKS.

To His Worship the Mayor :

Sir.—

In accordance with your request, I beg to submit some particulars respecting the Water Works of the City.

By an act of the Legislature, passed 15th day of April, 1861, the City of Halifax was empowered to purchase from the Halifax Water Company the real and personal property, rights, and privileges of said Company; and the transfer was made accordingly on 1st day of July in the same year. The price paid to the Company was £56,000.

The City being further empowered by the act to raise money on debentures, sufficient for the purchase of the works, and their subsequent extension and improvement, then proceeded to borrow funds for those objects. The amount borrowed in 1861 was £71,000, and in 1862 an additional sum of £20,000, making £91,000, which is the whole amount borrowed on account of Water Works up to this date. The account at present stands as under :

Amount borrowed on debentures,	£91,000
Less.	
Paid Halifax Water Company for Works, £56,000	
Total amount expended up to 1st Aug., 1862, for iron and lead pipes, stop cocks, freight, duties, contracts of various kinds and labor, besides payment of interest on debentures to date,	15,000
	<u>71,000</u>
Balance in hands of the City Treasurer 1st Aug., 1862,	£20,000

The number of men at present employed upon the works is 190.

The water rates collected at this office from July, 1861, to May, 1862, amounted to	£3380
Probable amount to be collected from May, 1862, to November, 1862,	2500
	£5880

All monies received at the office are paid over to the City Treasurer every week, and are applied to the payment of interest on debentures, and the regular and necessary expenses of the establishment.

The annual interest on debentures for the sum already borrowed is,	£5460
Annual expense of the department, including rent of premises, salaries, wages of Superin- tendent, Clerks, overseers, mechanics, laborers, and contingencies,	2000
	£7460

It will be seen from this statement that the rates for the half year ending in May, 1862, exceed in amount the rates for the next half year ending in November. The cause of this is, that an alteration was made in the law last winter, which requires the Commissioners to take the city valuations of property as a basis for assessment. In consequence of this alteration, it will probably be necessary to raise the rate upon real estate, from one-eighth to one quarter per cent. In the meantime the low rates of the present six months may be considered some compensation to citizens for frequent interruptions in the supply of water while the works are in progress.

The chief object the City had in contemplation, in the purchase and enlargement of the company's works, was the protection of life and property from fire. With this view the large pipes now being laid through the streets will not be used for domestic purposes, except in streets where no main had been laid by the company. The large pipes will be reserved as exclusively as possible for the supply of the fire hydrants.

The first main pipe laid down by the company, from the Chain Lakes to St. Andrew's Cross, in the year 1846,

was one of 12 inches. An additional main of 15 inches was laid down by the company in 1854. This summer we have taken up the 12-inch main, and substituted one of 24 inches in its place; so that at present there are, or will be shortly, two mains from the Lakes to St. Andrew's Cross, one of 15 inches and one of 24 inches. The 24-inch main will feed two mains of 15 inches each, and one of 12 inches, for the supply of the middle and southern parts of the city; the other main pipe from the Lakes will feed two mains of 12 inches each, for the supply of the upper streets and the northern parts of the city. It is expected that the pipes now being laid, will afford an ample supply of water for many years, to all except the highest parts of the city and peninsula. The ultimate intention is to supply these higher regions by means of a reservoir and high service.

The act of April, 1861, having all these contingencies in view, gives the authorities power to raise by debentures £125,000. It is probable, however, that the whole system of works proposed will be completed considerably within that sum.

As the extensions are in progress at this time, and most of the accounts open, it is not easy at present to give fuller or more accurate information. A report of the whole proceedings will be submitted to the City Council at the end of the year.

In the meantime, I trust the foregoing outline will suffice for the object Your Worship proposes.

I have the honor to be,

Your Worship's

Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN A. BELL,

Chairman Com. Water Supply.

P. C. HILL, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, &c. &c.

Halifax, 17th Sept., 1862.

APPENDIX. No. 6.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF COMMON.

COMMITTEE ROOM, SEPT. 25, 1862.

The Committee of Common beg leave to state, that since the 1st of May last, they have employed from R. Walker, two horses and carts, and man with each, and have had them working on the Common 69½ days at 7s. per day each, - - - - - £48 16 6

They have also paid principally for men's wages since that time, - - - - - 105 2 9½

Amounting in all to £453 19 3½

The horses and carts have hauled, of manure, to Lot 1, about 200 loads; to lot 2, about 86; to lot 3, about 200; and to lot 4, about 364 loads, making in all, 850 loads.

They have also hauled, of stone and gravel, to repair the road that leads from the tool house to Cogswell street, about 1145 "

They have also hauled of stone to build the wall around Griffin's pond, about 1425 "

They have also hauled of earth from the East side of the pond to raise the sidewalk on the south side about 150 "

Making a total of 3570 "

There have been from 3 to 5 men employed during the past season, two at building the wall, and the rest working at other work, such as helping to load the carts with manure and spreading it over the fields. They have also opened up a new gutter 2 feet wide, and about 14 inches deep. the whole length of the road that has been repaired

leading from the Tool House to Cogswell Street, and repaired the gutter on the other side of said road; and part of the time some have been working in the gravel pit, and the remainder of the time they have been employed working about Griffin's Pond. The wall of the Pond on the north side is 264 feet long, 4 feet high, and 2½ feet thick; on the east side is 298 feet long, 3 feet high, and 2 feet thick; on the south side is 264 feet long, 3 feet high, and 2 feet thick; and on the west side is 304 feet long, 3 feet high, and 2 feet thick. The stone for the wall was hauled from the Common, and different streets opened up by the Water Commissioners. The pond now measures 1½ acres. The walls are all finished, and sods placed over the top of them, and the walks all around are fast approaching completion.

Your committee feel anxious to have the walks ornamented with trees; and also, as one of the main water pipes is only about 30 feet from the Pond, there could easily be a branch laid from it, so as to form a jet, which would make it a source of pleasure for our citizens and the public in general, and also a credit to the city.

Your committee would recommend the name of Griffin's Pond to be altered to that of City Pond.

This Council will recollect that by the last report of the committee, the accounts were made up to the 1st of May last, by the City Treasurer, which shewed that the Common was then in debt £147 5s. 7d. The rents to be derived from the Common during the summer amounted to £214 17s. 6d., and about £60 being expected to be realized by the sale of the grass in the fields, making in all £274 17s. 6d, and £50 being deducted from that for one year's wages of Superintendent, which left a balance in favor of the Common fund of £77 11s. 11d.

The grass on the Common did not realize as much this year as last by about £9, which can be accounted for by the Water Commissioners opening a trench through three of the grass fields, and taking up a large space of the same, and injuring the grass on one of the fields by blasting.

By a resolution passed by the committee on June 9th,

on account of the Superintendent's faithful discharge of his duty, his wages were raised from £50 to £60 per annum, making a difference of about £19 in all, which, when deducted from the £77 11s. 11d., would have only left the sum of £58 11s. 11d. in favor of the Common.

On the 1st of July last there was one quarter's rent received for two lots of South Common, leased on that day for eleven years,—one, to John Irvine, £6 5s. per annum; and the other, to W. M. Allan, £1 5s. per annum. Received from J. Irvine, for one quarter's rent in advance, £1 11 3, and from W. M. Allan, for do., 6s. 3d., and deducting 7s. 6d. for auctioneer's commission, leaves a balance of £1 10 0. On July 2nd £78 were realized by the sale of part of Park Street, and placed to the credit of the Common fund, viz: £25 from Archbishop Connolly, £25 from Mr. George Mitchell, and £25 from Mr. Philip Letson. In addition, £10 paid as licence money by the Circus company, were by resolution of the Council transferred to the Common fund.

As the last instalment of the £500 borrowed from Thos. Kenny, Esq., on the credit of the Common, was paid on the 1st of May last; and as the Treasurer's Account will shew £127 12s. due the Common from 1st of July last, consequently placing the latter amount to its credit, the Common will be clear of debt, and with a balance in its favor of £13 6s. 4d.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL TRENAMAN,

Chairman.

P. S. The Committee acknowledge that the Committee of City Prison have aided in making the improvements, by allowing the prisoners to work on the Common in June last.

S. T.

APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CEMETERY.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 27th, 1862.

The Committee of Cemetery report for the information of His Worship the Mayor and City Council, as follows :

That during the past year there have been,

Interments from the city, - - -	209	
From Poor Asylum, - - - -	29	
		238
From 10 years old and upwards, - - -	154	
Under 10 years, - - - -	84	
		238

The Denominations to which the deceased belonged, are classed as follows :—

Church of England, - - -	93	
Presbyterians, - - - -	44	
Wesleyans, - - - -	38	
Baptists, - - - -	20	
Episcopal Methodists, - - -	5	
Universalists, - - - -	3	
Denominations not known, - - -	6	
		209

Number of Colored persons in the above, 28.

Work done in connection with the Cemetery during the summer :—The embankment on the North side graded and sodded from east to west; the north and eastern fences and gates all placed erect and repaired; the new work all painted; four new sign boards erected, as a caution to evil disposed persons against committing depredations within the Cemetery.

Statement of account to present date :—

May 1st—To balance per Treasurer's account,	£1 13 3
Sept. 5th.—To paid F. Keating for grading embankment, and repair'g North fence, (per contract,)	39 17 6
“ 26th—Paid Alexr. McKenzie for repair- ing East fence,	12 0 0
Thomas Walsh for painting,	1 17 6
Balance Keeper's salary,	6 0 0
	£61 8 3
Sept. 19.—By cash for 38½ lots in Cemetery, at 40s. each,	77 0 0
Balance in hand of City Treasurer,	£15 11 9

The western fence requires repair, and the whole fence is much in need of being painted.

Your committee have to regret that frequent depredations have been committed within the Cemetery by some evil disposed person or persons; they have not as yet been able to get any clue to the guilty parties.

Your committee are of opinion that the best means of preventing such occurrences in future would be the erection of a small building for Keeper's residence, and would therefore recommend that an effort be made for the carrying the same into execution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH JENNINGS,

Chairman.

Number of interments in the Protestant Cemetery

as above, viz.,

238

Number of interments in the Cemetery of the Holy

Cross, viz.:

Adults,

198

Children,

87

— 285

Total in the city,

523

APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CITY PRISON.

CITY OF HALIFAX,
29th Sept., 1862.

THE Committee of the City Prison, in presenting their second Annual Report, have little to add, in reference to the general plan and principles upon which the Institution is conducted, to the statements which they previously submitted. Some additional regulations, designed to facilitate the maintenance of discipline and promote the well ordering of the establishment, have from time to time been introduced, and have thus far, without exception, operated to the satisfaction of the committee.

From the 1st of October last to the 25th of the present month there have been 533 persons committed to the Prison, of whom 394 were males, and 139 were females. Of that number 42 were received into the Prison twice in the course of the year, 26 three times, 11 four times, 4 five times, 1 seven times, and 1 eight times.

A tabular view of the offences for which they were condemned, and of the periods of imprisonment awarded, will be found appended.

The largest number of prisoners in custody at one time was on the 25th of October last, when there were one hundred in charge, being an excess of seven over the highest number for any one day in the previous civic year. On the 9th of May last the number fell to 39, being nine below the smallest number of the preceding year. The average number of prisoners has been less than in 1860-61, being 60 in place of 67.

The male prisoners have been employed in breaking stone, clearing and cultivating the farm, and in various other services, a detailed return of which by the Governor

of the Prison, forms an Appendix to this Report. A Return, by the Matron, of the work done by the female prisoners, is also annexed.

It will be observed that the committee have continued to render available for the benefit of the Prison, and to some extent in the manufacture of articles for sale, the labor of prisoners who had been trained to mechanical pursuits; and that remunerative in-door occupation has been found for such prisoners as could not, on some days in the winter season, be exposed to the severe inclemency of the weather.

The sales of articles made in the Prison during the two years past have realized \$365, which sum is now in the hands of the committee, and subject to the order of the Council. Your committee have, in the current year, derived great advantage in procuring supplies, especially in such small purchases as are frequently required, from having a sum at their immediate disposal, in anticipation of the regular passing of the monthly accounts by the City Council; and they recommend that a portion of the above amount be granted to the incoming committee, to be kept as a floating balance.

The expenditure during the past year for salaries, supplies, outfit of establishment, &c., has amounted to \$4601 19. There has also been expended upon the building, in finishing the third story of the octagonal or central portion, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars. A spacious room has by this means been provided for the female prisoners, where all can be employed at their respective tasks under one superintendent, instead of working, as formerly, in their several wards without efficient supervision. Several smaller apartments have also been completed, and might for the present be appropriated to juvenile offenders.

Your committee deem it not inappropriate for them to advert, in this connexion, to the necessity which exists for the establishment of a JUVENILE REFORMATORY; and they would now suggest that until a separate building be provided the commencement of such an institution might

well be made at the City Prison, if only a suitable officer or superintendent for such a department were appointed. Another desideratum appears to be a HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, distinct from the House of Correction, to which many of those who are now almost perpetual inmates of the latter, might with advantage be transferred, and where the labor which they seem to be incapable of themselves directing, or profiting by, might be made conducive to their own benefit and to that of others. The city owns about forty acres of land at Rockhead, and this must certainly afford ample space for the establishment of such Industrial and Reformatory Institutions as your committee desire to see in operation.

The committee are aware of the objection which may be urged against attempting too much at one time; nor would they counsel either hasty action or large expenditure; but they think that attention might very judiciously be turned at once to those subjects, and to the preliminary legislation which would be necessary.

The committee reported last year that religious services had been held on Sundays, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M. The service at 9 has been regularly continued by the Rev. J. C. Cochran; and the Rev. Dr. Hannan has frequently attended at Eleven. These are the only Clergymen who have visited the Prison; although, as formerly stated, the rules of the establishment do not render it compulsory on a prisoner to receive religious instruction, except from a minister of the religious denomination for which he may profess a preference, while all are free to attend the service held by any clergyman, or other duly authorized person, who may visit the building for that purpose. The regular service at 3 o'clock in the afternoon has been discontinued; but permission may still be obtained, by persons desirous of holding religious intercourse with the prisoners, to visit them on the Sunday afternoon.

The committee experience much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the assiduous and intelligent exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, the Governor and Matron of the

Institution, to secure thorough efficiency in its several departments, as well as to the fidelity with which the Underkeepers have, during the year, discharged their respective duties; one of these, Enoch Wilson, has lately obtained another situation, thus occasioning a vacancy, which is now temporarily supplied until the annual election of officers.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

M. H. RICHEY,
Chairman.

APPENDIX TO PRISON REPORT.

It being found inconvenient to publish in full the tabular view of offences, &c., referred to in the foregoing report, the following summary is given:

Of the 394 committed of male offenders, 147 were for drunkenness, 100 for larceny, 52 for assault, 37 for vagrancy, 29 disorderly conduct, 9 for lewd conduct, 7 for mutinous conduct, 4 for interference with the police, 3 for breaking prison, 5 for profane or abusive language, 1 for picking pockets.

Of the female offenders 58 were committed for drunkenness, 34 for vagrancy, 16 for larceny, 14 for keeping houses of ill-fame, 6 for disorderly conduct, 5 for assault, 3 for lewd conduct, 2 for picking pockets.

203 prisoners were committed for a term of 30 days or less, 111 from 30 to 60 days, 212 for from 60 to 90 days, and 7 were by cumulative sentences condemned to more than 90 days' imprisonment.

Amount of Labor performed on the Prison Farm by the Male prisoners during the year ended 30th day of Sept., 1862.

1707 days clearing land, blasting, grubbing, and carting stones from farm to yard.

79 days working on the Common.

47 " assisting the blacksmith occasionally.

13488 bushels of stones broken.

80 pairs of mens' strong shoes made.

38 pairs of womens' shoes made.

36 pairs of canvas shoes made.

4 pair long heavy strong boots made.

44 buckets made.

7 wheelbarrows made.

1 new truck made.

37 kids' for prisoners' use made.

There has been a great deal of improvement done by the prisoners in sundry repairs, building, &c., at the Prison during the past year.

M. CAMPBELL,
Governor.

M. H. RICHEY, Esq., Chairman Prison Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CITY PRISON.

47

Account of work performed by Female prisoners in Spinning, Knitting, and Sewing, for the year ending 30th September, 1862.

	Wool picked.	Wool Carded and spun.	Wool doubled and twisted.	Cotton picked.	Cotton carded and spun.	Cotton doubled and twisted.	Woolen socks knitted.	Woolen stockings.	Cotton socks knitted.	Woolen socks footed.	Children's cotton stockings.	Woolen socks footed.	Woolen stockings.	Cotton socks footed.	Cotton stockings.	Woolen socks heel'd.	Cotton socks.	Woolen's wrappers.	Woolen's skirts.	Woolen's aprons.	Woolen's chemise.	Mens' jackets.	Mens' trousers.	Shirts.	Bedticks.	Blankets repaired.	Osaburg rollers.	Kitchen rubbers.
Oct., 1861,	Lbs Lb	Lbs Lbs Lbs	Lbs Lbs Lbs	Lbs Lbs Lbs	Lbs Lbs Lbs	Lbs Lbs Lbs	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.	Pr. Pr. Pr.
November,	2	5	18	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December,	17	6	22	13	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Jan., 1862.			48	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February.				16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March.				36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April.				23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May.				3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June.				5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July.				2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August.				3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September,				28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	55 121	95 46	85 111	157	7	74	87	18	12	93	16																	

E CAMPBELL, Matron.

M. H. RICHY, Esq., Chairman Prison Committee.

The Matron has not inserted in the annexed report the time and labor constantly bestowed on the beds, bedding, and clothing of the male and female prisoners, as the account is very complicated, and could not be given in any regular form.

She would also add that of the number of females sent up, comparatively few can spin or knit well; and they are seldom inclined to learn. The use of the needle is still less understood amongst them. During the past year two women have been taught to spin and five to knit. The Matron does not feel it necessary to assure the committee that she tries to dispose of the time and materials entrusted to her, so far as her judgment can direct, for the benefit of the Prison.

E. CAMPBELL, Matron.

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APPENDIX No. 9.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CITY HOSPITAL.

COMMITTEE ROOM, CITY BUILDING,
September 22d, 1862.

The Committee of City Hospital beg leave to submit, for the information of the City Council, a report of proceedings in connection with that branch of the Civic service.

In the early part of 1861 the Council handed over the Hospital to the Board of Health for the reception and care of persons afflicted with small pox, and it continued under the control of the Board until August, in the same year, when the Committee again assumed the charge. During that period there were 330 patients, with a staff of nurses, books, &c., provided for in the building. Of the patients admitted 289 were discharged cured, and 41 died. The existence of small pox in the city for nearly a year, caused a large increase in the expenses of the Board, the whole amounting to about £1,000 for subsistence, wages, fuel, &c., besides £300 for public vaccination, and £133 for various repairs and furniture. All of the latter, with the exception of bedding destroyed, is on hand. The sum of £145 was also given to the City Medical Officer and Clerk of Board of Health, for their extra and very onerous services during the epidemic. Another item in the expenditure was a charge of 12s. 6d. for each certificate given by medical gentlemen. In one instance where four were removed from one family on the same day, a charge of Five Pounds was made. This charge the Board remonstrated against, an action at law ensued, and the trial resulted in the reducing of the amount to 12s. 6d. for the first certificate, and 5s. for every additional one in the same house and on the same day. This was followed by a Circular

from the Medical Society, directed to the Mayor, giving notice that for the future no medical gentleman should give a certificate under 25s., otherwise the Profession would cease to consult with him. This rate had in some few instances to be given, where certificates were actually necessary to carry out the law. During the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed, clothing the City Medical Officer with the necessary powers to remove the difficulty, except in cases where he may deem it necessary to consult another Physician.

After the Hospital was handed over the Committee found it necessary to have the premises fumigated, whitewashed and thoroughly cleansed. Several repairs had to be made in order to preserve the building from the effects of the weather, and gas fixtures were provided. The water apparatus causes very much trouble during the winter; to remedy this it might be more simplified. From August to December a part of the Hospital was used for the care of typhus fever patients, as many as nine cases being in at one time, some for a lengthened period. These, together with a staff of nurses induced considerable outlay.

In consequence of the large increase of troops in this garrison, caused by the "Trent" difficulty, accommodation for sick soldiers in the military hospital, was found to be inadequate; and an application was made to the City Council, by the General Commanding, for the temporary use of the Hospital. The application being immediately acceded to, the Committee placed the building at the disposal of the General for three months, on condition of his paying the rent and expenses of such a building as the City might require for a temporary hospital during that period. A house belonging to Mr. Patrick Moran, situated on the north side of the Common, was rented and occupied, where the sick were cared for.

Shortly before the hospital was handed over to the military, an accident occurred to the wash-house by the explosion of the boiler, which nearly demolished that portion of the outbuildings. An expenditure of about £75 will have to be incurred to put it in its original condition.

On the 14th of April last the Hospital was leased to the Military authorities for one year, for £325 stg. (£25 stg. to be paid to the Water Commissioners by the city for the supply of water), the lease to expire at the end of the year, by either party giving the usual three months' notice.

■ The Board of Health has rented a building in the north part of the city, known as King's corner, as a temporary Fever Hospital, where twenty-one patients have been treated during the present season, of whom five have died, seven have been discharged cured or convalescents, and nine remain under treatment.

The bill submitted to the Legislature at its last session, proposing a small tax upon shipping, for the support of sick seamen in hospital, was defeated by a small majority. It is to be hoped that some means will be devised at an early day, by which hospital accommodation may be provided, commensurate with the necessities of the city and port. As this is a subject to be treated of by the City Medical Officer, that gentleman will no doubt, report fully to the Board of Health, in order that the whole matter may be brought under the consideration of the City Council.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

WM. COMPTON,
Chairman.

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF CITY MARSHAL.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Halifax, Sept. 12, 1862.

The City Marshal begs leave to report, for the information of His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen, the state of the Police Department under his superintendence, since his appointment in October last.

The Police consist of twelve members, six odd and six even numbers, six of whom are on street duty from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock noon, when they are to return to the Police Station, and make a report of the state of their respective wards in a book kept for that purpose. Having one hour for dinner, they return to the Police Station at 1 o'clock, and relieve those on duty in the forenoon to take dinner, when they return at 2 o'clock, and resume street duty until 9 o'clock in the evening, when they also make a report in like manner, two of whom are on duty at Police Station from 7 o'clock, p. m., until 8 o'clock the following morning, to receive all prisoners brought in by the Night Watch, and attend all calls made on them by the citizens during the night. Besides there are two other Constables told off in rotation to attend to the prisoners and take messages during the morning and evening, which occupies the whole of their time during the office hours.

In addition to the above, there have been two special Constables on duty for the last four months, one stationed in Lower Water Street, from Fairbanks' wharf to the lower end of Irish Town, in consequence of several complaints in that locality of the unruly conduct of boys. I am happy to state that the nuisance has been abated to a considerable extent. The other has been stationed in

Upper Water Street, from the North Fish Market to Cunard's wharf, in consequence of the unruly conduct of Watermen and others assembled in that neighborhood; that also has been considerably abated.

From the small Police force on duty on the streets of the city, with a population of nearly twenty-five thousand, besides the military, naval and mercantile marine, it is a matter of surprise to strangers visiting our city that the order prevailing can be maintained by such limited means.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Number of persons charged with crime or any breach of penal laws brought before the Police Court, from Oct. 15th, 1861, until the above date, 2058

Of the 2058 brought before the City Court, there were :

For drunkenness,	1282
For larceny,	165
For assault,	276
Breaches of license law,	114
Charged with various breaches of law,	221
	2058

CITY CIVIL COURT FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

Number of Process served in the Mayor's Court, from Oct., 2nd Term, 1861, to August, 2nd Term, 1862.

October, 2nd Term, 1861,	19
November, 1st " "	76
2d " "	62
December, 1st " "	58
2d " "	52
January, 1st " 1862,	73
2d " "	46
February, 1st " "	44
2d " "	40
March, 1st " "	53
2d " "	44
April, 1st " "	59
2d " "	56

May,	1st Term, 1862,	45
	2d " "	39
June,	1st " "	63
	2d " "	33
July,	1st " "	47
	2d " "	60
August,	1st " "	76
	2d " "	62

Total, 1107 35c. each, \$387 45

Commission on executions and discharges from
custody, \$93 29

\$480 74

Amount collected and paid over to different parties under executions, &c., \$2182 57

Respectfully submitted.

GARRET COTTER,
City Marshal.

APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF NIGHT WATCH.

THE Captain of the Night Watch begs leave to report, for the information of His Worship the Mayor and the City Council, the proceedings of the City Night Watch under his charge, from the 1st May to 30th June.

He considers the force under his charge at present in an efficient condition.

During the first four weeks there was much disorder and riot through the city, caused in a great measure by the men belonging to the navy; but he is happy to report that at present they are more orderly than usual.

The Watch consists of 26 men, 4 in each ward, and 6 in No. 5 ward, distributed as follows:

WARD 1.—Two men take charge from the General's down the ward as far as Fort Massey, then westward. Two men take charge of the lower part of the ward, and go down past Fresh Water Bridge, and to be at certain points at a fixed time during the night according to the directions of the Captain, and if not there, they must give a satisfactory account for their absence when he is going his rounds.

WARD 2.—Two men take Water Street; 2 men Albermarle Street; and while the one party works up the other works downwards. If all is orderly on the street at 12 o'clock, 2 men are placed in Spring Gardens and take charge of the outer part of the ward, and the other the remaining part of the ward, from Water Street to Albermarle Street.

WARDS 3 and 4 are placed somewhat similarly.

WARD 5.—The same, except 2 men constantly in Water Street; sometimes the whole force belonging to the ward is required in Water Street.

WARD 6 is stationed the same as the other wards; at 12 o'clock the watchmen are sent round by the Wellington Barracks, and come in by King's corner, so called.

The Captain would further report that the necessity of the watchmen having a uniform is much felt. Strangers are not aware when spoken to by a watchman who they are; and the want often causes disturbance and the arrest of parties, who, when brought to the station, make the excuse that they were not aware they were talking to city officers.

The number of persons arrested in May,	154
in June,	96
	250

the most of these, for being drunk and disorderly.

There has been but one attempt at burglary; the parties were detected, and are now in Gaol for trial at the Supreme Court.

The Captain further reports that he has formed a system of telegraph in giving alarms for fire in the city, and finds with a little practice it will work well, so that the citizens inquiring of a watchman the locality of the fire, may receive authentic intelligence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DONALD FRASER,
Captain of the Night Watch.

APPENDIX No. 12.

REPORT OF CITY CLERK.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
Halifax, 1st Oct., 1862.

To His Worship the Mayor :

By request of Your Worship, I have the honor to furnish for your information the number of cases heard before the Police Court for the year ending 30th September last, with the amount of fines imposed each month and fees collected; and also the number of persons, male and female, committed to the City Prison during same period.

I also beg leave to furnish you with a statement of the number of writs issued in the Mayor's Court for the same period, with the amount of fees received for the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JNO. L. CRAGG,
City Clerk.

*Number of Cases tried at the Police Court for the year
commencing 1st Oct., 1861, and ending 30th Sept., 1862.*

October, - - - - -	258
November, - - - - -	193
December, - - - - -	174
January, - - - - -	162
February, - - - - -	169
March, - - - - -	192
April, - - - - -	135
May, - - - - -	279
June, - - - - -	218
July, - - - - -	204
August, - - - - -	257
September, - - - - -	254
Total, - - - - -	2435

Out of these 533 were imprisoned in the City Prison, Rockhead, viz., 394 males and 139 females, for various offences, and for periods ranging from 10 to 90 days.

October—Amount of fines imposed,	\$361 50
Amount of fines imposed and not paid,	210 00
Collected,	151 50
Amount of fees collected,	41 55
November—Amount of fines,	231 50
Amount of fines unpaid,	22 00
Collected,	209 50
Amount of fees collected,	25 40

REPORT OF CITY CLERK.

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December—Amount of fines imposed,	\$352 00
Amount of fines unpaid,	238 00
Collected,	119 00
Amount of fees collected,	36 00
January—Amount of fines imposed,	324 00
Amount of fines unpaid,	82 00
Collected,	243 00
Amount of fees collected,	29 50
February—Amount of fines imposed,	213 00
Amount of fines unpaid,	76 00
Collected,	237 00
Amount of fees collected,	32 60
March—Amount of fines imposed,	98 00
Amount of fines unpaid,	30 00
Collected,	68 00
Amount of fees collected,	17 60
April—Amount of fines imposed,	189 00
Amount of fines unpaid,	13 00
Collected,	176 00
Amount of fees collected,	15 60
May—Amount of fines imposed,	214 50
Amount of fines unpaid,	33 00
Collected,	181 50
Amount of fees collected,	39 20
June—Amount of fines imposed,	298 50
Amount of fines unpaid,	59 00
Collected,	139 50
Amount of fees collected,	44 65

July—Amount of fines imposed,	\$304 00
Amount of fines unpaid,	191 00
Collected,	173 00
Amount of fees collected,	42 15
August—Amount of fines imposed,	438 50
Amount of fines unpaid,	212 00
Collected,	224 50
Amount of fees collected,	44 20
September—Amount of fines imposed,	362 00
Amount of fines unpaid,	92 00
Collected,	270 00
Amount of fees collected,	44 50

N. B. The items of Fines unpaid occurred in consequence of the parties on whom the same were imposed not being able to pay—they had to go to Prison.

RECAPITULATION.

Fines paid in October,	\$151 50
“ November,	209 50
“ December,	119 00
“ January,	242 00
“ February,	237 00
“ March,	68 00
“ April,	176 00
“ May,	181 50
“ June,	139 50
“ July,	173 00
“ August,	224 50
“ September,	270 00
Total,	\$2191 50

REPORT OF CITY CLERK

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\$2191 50

Fees rec'd in	October,	\$41 55
"	November,	25 40
"	December,	36 00
"	January,	29 50
"	February,	32 60
"	March,	17 60
"	April,	15 60
"	May,	39 20
"	June,	44 65
"	July,	42 15
"	August,	44 20
"	September,	44 50

Total \$412 95

Total amount of Fines and Fees for year, \$2604 95

Number of Writs issued from Mayor's Court from 1st October, 1861, to 30th September, 1862, with fees.

1861.		<i>Fees paid.</i>	
October.	Number of Writs issued,	98	\$50 90
November.	Ditto.	83	46 90
December.	Ditto.	105	56 20
1862.			
January.	Ditto.	85	42 10
February.	Ditto.	66	30 90
March.	Ditto.	83	39 10
April.	Ditto.	90	47 50
May.	Ditto.	75	38 80
June.	Ditto.	72	35 80
July.	Ditto.	130	60 10
August.	Ditto.	85	44 60
September.	Ditto.	94	47 00
Total Writs,		<u>1066</u>	<u>\$539 90</u>

Average of issue each month, 89.

APPENDIX No. 13.

FUNDED DEBT OF CITY OF HALIFAX.

[1st September, 1862.]

* <i>Ordnance Buildings</i> , at 6 per cent.	£556	9	7
* <i>Streets and Sewers</i> ,—			
Debentures Nos. 1 to 95, at 6 per cent.	9000	0	0
<i>City Market House</i> ,—			
Debentures Nos. 1 to 40, at 5 per cent.	4000	0	0
<i>City Prison</i> ,—			
Debentures Nos. 1 to 95 at 6 per cent.	9500	0	
<i>City Hospital</i> ,—			
Debentures Nos. 1 to 95 { at 6 p.ct. £8500			
{ at 5 " 1000			
	—	9500	0 0
<i>Buildings on Market Slip</i> ,—			
Debentures Nos. 1 to 20, at 5 per cent.	2000	0	0
<i>Sidewalks of Streets</i> ,—			
Debentures Nos. 1 to 30 { at 5½ p. ct. £700			
{ at 6 " 2300			
	—	3000	0 0
<i>City Water Works</i> ,—			
Deb. 1 to 205 £100 ea. { at 5½ p. ct. £1200			
{ at 5½ " 2000			
Deb. 1 to 141 £500 ea. { at 6 p. ct. 87800			
	—	91000	0 0
		£128,556	9 7
At 5 per cent. interest,	£7000	0	0
At 5½ per cent. "	1200	0	0
At 5½ per cent. "	2700	0	0
At 6 per cent. "	117,656	9	7
	—	£128,556	9 7

*Debts contracted previous to the Incorporation of the city.

APPENDIX No. 14.

CITY PROPERTY.

Against the Funded debt the following properties owned by the City may be placed, viz.:—

City Market House,—cost £5398—the debt on this building has been reduced by the surplus of rents over the interest to £4000	£5398	0	0
City Prison,	9752	0	0
City Hospital,	10015	0	0
Buildings on Market Slip,	2347	0	0
City Court House, estimated at	5000	0	0
Water Works,—may be estimated at the first cost and additional expenditure,	91000	0	0
	£123,512	0	0

In addition to the above properties which can be estimated at specific values in money, the City owns the following properties to which no definite pecuniary value can be attached, but which nevertheless form important elements in estimating the property of the City and which contribute largely to the general welfare of the citizens.

- 1.—The Common, (subject to be used for Military purposes as settled by agreement between the City and Military authorities), portions of which on Spring Garden Road have been let for long terms, and now produce an annual revenue of £248.
- 2.—The Market Slip. This property is of great value to the City for landing gravel, paving stones, &c., for the use of the streets; and also to marketmen for landing their vegetables, &c.
- 3.—The Fish Market,—producing an annual revenue of £170, but indispensable to the public if no revenue whatever arose from it.

- 4.—The Steamboat Landing, of which the same may be said, and which produces an annual revenue of £50.
- 5.—The Slip at the North end of Water Street, which affords valuable accommodation to the public, for landing with boats, &c.
- 6.—Dock reserved in a grant to Samuel Cunard, of 10 feet wide, for access to sea water from Water Street in case of fire, north of Devine's wharf, north suburbs. Grant 14th Sept., 1819.
- 7.—South suburbs, Dock between Fairbanks and Taylor's wharves, at foot of Salter Street, 16 by 300 feet. Grant 15th Dec., 1812.
- 8.—Water lot in front of Morris Street, south suburbs, between the north and south wharves of Jacob Miller, 20 feet on Morris Street, 300 feet long. Grant 15th Dec., 1812.
- 9.—Dock in south suburbs between Taylor's and Yeomans' and Dolby and Story's wharves, being only four feet wide from Water Street for 145 feet, and then being from 48 to 62 feet wide in a further course of 248 feet into the harbor. Grant 12th May, 1813.
- 10.—Grant of March, 1812, to Messrs. Peter Smith and others, certain reservations of a road and a right of access to a pond (then called the mill dam) on peninsula. This pond no longer exists.
- 11.—Province Building lot. The grant of this ground appears to vest in the Corporation, but it is only a nominal title.
- 12.—Deed from Frederick W. Veith to G. G. Pyke and others, magistrates, in trust, dated 19th October, 1827, recorded 29th January, 1828, conveys a piece of land, beginning at the north-east angle of the Ordnance land at high water mark, measuring on the Ordnance land 100, thence north 30 degrees west 100 feet, thence north 60 degrees east 100 feet, thence west 30 degrees south 100 feet to the place of beginning. Also, a water lot, in front of the above lot, beginning at the north-east angle of the Ordnance line following the course of the water at high water mark, measuring

50 feet into the harbor, thence west 30 degrees south 50 feet, thence south 60 degrees west to the place of beginning.

- 13.—Grant dated 15th February, 1849, to the Mayor and Corporation of Halifax.—A water lot beginning on the eastern side of Pleasant Street, at the distance of one foot eleven inches easterly from the north end of the stone wall on Freshwater Bridge, from thence running south 81 degrees 30 minutes east 500 feet into the harbor; thence south 12 degrees west until it comes opposite the northern side line of a water lot granted to John Tremain, Esq.; thence south 86 degrees west 500 feet, passing along the said line to the eastern side of the street aforesaid; thence northerly by the eastern side of the said street to the place of beginning—(127 feet on the street per plan.)
- 14.—Grant to Mayor and Corporation, dated 13th July, 1853.—Water lot 80 feet wide, 300 feet deep, running into the harbour southward of Freshwater Bridge, bounded south by grant to Mr. Bazelgette,—not to be built on but to be kept open for the use of the public.
- 15.—Grant to Mayor and Corporation, dated 20th Feb'y., 1851.—Two water lots, each 300 feet wide, and extending each 400 feet into Bedford Basin; one opposite Glebe lands, and the other opposite Fish lots letter K.

APPENDIX No. 15.

[As the Report submitted by the City Medical Officer, at the meeting of the Board of Health, held Nov. 8th, 1862, suggests important changes in the treatment of poverty and disease it is deemed prudent to publish the same, in order to afford an opportunity to the citizens of fully considering the subject referred to.]

REPORT OF CITY MEDICAL OFFICER.

HALIFAX, Nov. 1st, 1862.

*To His Worship the Mayor,
Chairman of the Board of Health :*

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit the following Report for the information of the Board of Health.

Upon receiving my appointment as City Medical Officer, in February last, I found two convalescent patients in Moran's house, then used as a Fever Hospital, both of whom were subsequently discharged cured; and another invalid, sent in by your order, was sent convalescent to the Poors' Asylum, on the 3rd of April, when that house was returned to the proprietor.

Early in May, Doyle's house in North street was rented as a Fever Hospital, and Mrs. James was appointed Matron. Up to this period thirty-one patients have been treated in that Hospital, seven of whom died, four are now convalescent, and twenty have been discharged cured.

During the early part of the season the town was very healthy, but in August and September a large number of Fever cases presented themselves, attributable, I think, to the deficient supply of water, and extensive opening of drains consequent upon the alteration in the Water

Works, and the noxious effluvia emanating from the slaughter houses, in the vicinity of which fever was especially prevalent.

The general principles of Hygiene are now so well understood, that it will not be necessary for me to make any extended observations upon the importance of cleanliness—abundance of pure water and a thorough system of sewerage, to the public health. When the improvements now going forward in the Water Works are completed, and a copious supply introduced into every tenement—when that element is used for thoroughly and frequently flushing drains carried through every portion of the city,—when the slaughter houses are removed to such a distance as to prevent the air breathed by the inhabitants from being poisoned by the decaying animal matter connected with these hot-beds of malaria, and when the occupation of any dwelling unprovided with the requisite out-building is rigidly prohibited, we may confidently anticipate a great improvement in the health of the city, and a corresponding diminution in the mortality rate in proportion to the population.

I cannot consistently, with what I consider to be my duty to the Board, close this report without making some suggestions which have forced themselves upon my mind in connection with the public health. The humane and enlightened treatment of poverty and disease is regarded as a matter of the highest importance in all well regulated communities. I do not think the treatment of either can be considered satisfactory in this city until a well-appointed Hospital is put in operation. At present the Asylum for the Poor is crowded indiscriminately with those who simply require food and clothing, and those who are suffering from the various forms of disease. A large portion of the three hundred inmates of that establishment are undoubtedly subjects for Hospital treatment, and their removal to a purely medical institution, could not but be attended with highly beneficial results to themselves and to those left behind, whose only misfortunes are their poverty and helplessness. The treatment of contagious

diseases under the present system is still more unsatisfactory. During the past summer no less than ten persons, including the Matron and principal Nurse, were lying at one time, in all stages of Fever, in a small, imperfectly ventilated building. The Fever had assumed a highly contagious character, rendering it difficult to obtain suitable nurses. It is impossible that disease can be treated with success or satisfaction under such circumstances. Nor is there any reason why such a state of things should continue. A large Hospital has been erected in a suitable locality. The patients requiring its accommodation are abundant. Medical men, well qualified to discharge the professional duties, can be obtained without difficulty; and the money required to sustain such an Institution is now being expended without producing satisfactory results. Two thousand pounds are annually voted by the Legislature to the Poors' Asylum,—about fifteen hundred pounds more are provided from the Civic funds, in addition to a large sum annually expended in the treatment of contagious diseases; and two salaried Medical officers are employed, one for the Poors' Asylum, the other for the Fever Hospital.

Now, I would respectfully submit the propriety of separating the diseased from those suffering from poverty only, and the removal of the former to the Brick Hospital, one section of which could be devoted to non-contagious and the other to contagious diseases—a plan with proper care, unattended with any difficulty or danger. The government of the Hospital could be vested in the same Board of Commissioners now appointed for the Poors' Asylum, who would then have both institutions under their management. A well qualified Apothecary could be appointed as resident Steward, whose duty it would be to carry out the instructions of the Commissioners and Physicians. Four medical men could be elected annually by the City Council or Board of Health, whose duty it would be to attend three months each in rotation and to consult with each other in all cases of difficulty or danger, and no capital operation should be performed with-

out the concurrence of a second Physician, except in an emergency which admitted of no delay. The regular visit to the Hospital should be made, say at noon each day, when all the medical men in the city and their students, should be permitted to be present and witness the mode of treatment. I have reason to believe, that in this way, the services of the ablest medical practitioners in the city may be obtained gratuitously. The salaries now paid to the Surgeon of the Poors' Asylum and to the City Medical Officer, would thus be saved. Although the efforts to obtain Legislative enactment in support of the Hospital as regards seamen were ineffectual last session, I cannot but think a different result may be anticipated so soon as this subject is thorough'y understood. I am well aware that these crude suggestions will be found susceptible of much improvement, but I will be abundantly satisfied if they lead to the adoption of some efficient scheme for the proper management of a subject so deeply affecting the public health and so deserving of the attentive consideration of all who are charged with the responsible duties which pertain to everything connected therewith,

All of which is respectfully submitted

By your obedient servant,

C. TUPPER, M. D.

City Medical Officer.

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORT OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Halifax, Nov. 8th, 1862.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Health to manage the affairs of the temporary Hospital, beg leave to report as follows :—

Immediately after being appointed the Committee, in conjunction with the City Medical Officer, drew up a short code of rules and regulations for the proper keeping of the Hospital.

The Keeper and Matron reside in the building free of rent; and occupy such apartments as the Committee from time to time appoint. The necessary fuel for these officials is provided by the Committee, but all other personal expenses, food, furniture, &c., they require, are borne and supplied by themselves.

During the time the Hospital is occupied by patients, all necessary attention and nursing is bestowed upon them by the Matron, who receives at the rate of twelve dollars per month, while actually so employed. Additional assistance, of course, is provided, when required by the Medical Officer.

Mr. and Mrs. James were appointed keeper and matron. One month's notice on either side determine existing arrangements.

The beds, bedding, &c. have been removed from the brick to the temporary hospital, and insured.

By the estimate for the present year, £100 have been placed at the disposal of the Board. In addition to this sum, the Committee have received Twenty-one pounds five shillings from paying patients, making the whole sum available £121 5s. Since May last there has been ex-

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF BOARD OF HEALTH. 71

pended £152 18s. 11d., leaving the sum of £31 13s. 11d. to be provided for. The Committee respectfully recommend the Board to make application to the City Council to provide for the balance, and also, by vote of credit to place an additional sum at the disposal of the Board.

The building required some alterations and improvements, necessary for the purpose for which it is occupied, the cost of the same amounting to £11 9s. 6d.

The accounts annexed will shew the expenditures to have been as follow:—

Matron's and Nurses' wages,	-	-	-	£27	10	9
Supplies for sick,	-	-	-	56	13	11
Bread,	-	-	-	2	14	9
Meats,	-	-	-	7	8	3
Fuel,—including 6 chaldrons of coal and 2 cords of wood for winter supply,				19	15	3
Removing the sick, and conveying the dead for burial,	-	-	-	9	5	10
Coffins,	-	-	-	5	3	9
Interments,	-	-	-	3	0	0
Cooking Stove and fitting up,	-	-	-	5	15	6
Chain Pump,	-	-	-	4	1	3
Carpenter work, including fitting up water casks, green blinds for windows, dresser and closet, chain pump, &c.,				11	9	8
				£152 18 11		
Grant per estimate,	£100	0	0			
Received from patients,	21	5	0			
				121	5	0
Sum to be provided for,				£31	13	11

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. COMPTON, *Chairman.*
R. T. ROOME.
JOHN EGAN.